Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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TROUBLE IN U.S. BARED BY F.D.R., ISONO STRESSES

Roosevelt's Message Proves Dilemma Facing Yank War Heads, He Says

'AMERICANS BEING DUPED'

Need for Labor Draft Reveals That United States War Conduct Not Satisfactory

President Franklin Roosevelt's message to the 78th Congress reveals the dilemma under which the Washington war leaders, especially Roosevelt, himself, are now laboring, was the comment made by Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Board of Information, at a press conference for foreign correspondents held on Friday. Mr. Isono was speaking on behalf of Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information.

The somber tone of the whole message, which was in sharp contrast to the exertions made heretofore by Washington to bolster national morale, is proof of that dilemma, he said. It was also pointed out in the comment that if it was something more than mere survival, as Roosevelt said, and security that the Americans wanted, they had that many times more than any other country before their government dragged them into war.

The Spokesman's comment follows:

President Roosevelt's message to Congress reveals the dilemma under which the Washington war leaders, especially the President himself, are now laboring.

The somber tone of the whole message—the fateful warning that there must be a greater girding of the loins to fight the war—contrasts sharply with Washington's exertions to publicize optimistic and exaggerated war announcements which are meant to keep up the nation's morale and keep the people satisfied with the conduct of the war.

While carrying on a kind of propaganda which is mainly responsible for creating the optimism which Roosevelt now deplores, the President now comes forward with proposals which intend to sweep away such optimism and put the people under more rigid control in order to prosecute the war.

This contradiction is a clear proof of the dilemma in which Roosevelt and his war colleagues now find themselves as they face this year of 1944 in which they have virtually promised that victory will be won.

The need for a national service law which Roosevelt has shrewdly proposed at the recommendation of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission to escape the main burden of responsibility, is a striking admission on the part of American fighting services that the war is not going on satisfactorily as the people have been led to believe.

The American people may act upon the measures proposed by their President in any way they please, for they concern Japan or Germany not in the least in their determined prosecution of the war to a victorious finish. But it should be becoming increasingly clear to the people of the United States that they are the ones who are being made the dupes in carrying on their country's war efforts.

If it is something better than mere survival that the American people want, as the President says, they had it many times more than any other country before their government dragged them into the war. If it is security they want—physical, economic, social and moral—that, too, they had if their leaders had the better interests of the nation at heart.

Now that all this has been needlessly staked in a war for the satisfaction of an ambitious minority which thought that the war was in the bag even before it began, and now that it has been realized that the war is not progressing anywhere near in their favor, Roosevelt and his war clique propose to squeeze more out of their people to cover up their bungling of the war's prosecution, using to the utmost the art of persuasion.

In due time it may be expected that the American people will awaken from the false hopes with which they have been drugged by the Roosevelt regime.

Furious and Grim Aerial Battles Over Rabaul Told by Commander

Major Says Not a Few Japanese Airmen Have Already Engaged in More Than 100 Combats: Enemy Said Growing More and More Desperate

So furious and grim is the fighting, especially in the air, in progress at Rabaul, the theater of decisive war between Japan and the United States in the Pacific, that not a few of the Japanese airmen there have already been engaged in more than 100 air combats, according to Major X X, commander of the Army Air Force in the Rabaul Area, says a report to Domei over the telephone from an unnamed place.

Interviewed at X X where he stopped on his way to a certain place from Rabaul on X X; the major described the war situation at that important base, as follows:

"The war in the air over the Southwestern Pacific is daily increasing in fury and grimness and the struggle is continuing incessantly day and night. Especially at Rabaul, the air attacks of the enemy have sharply increased of late, both in frequency and volume. We feel that the enemy is growing more and more desperate with time. Our officers and men, both on ground and air duties, are glued to their posts staring at the sky, determined not to let a single enemy plane escape unscathed, making it hot for the large formations of bombers and fighters that come attacking day after day.

"Among these air heroes, there are not a few who have already fought more than 100 battles. The enemy bombers that come in daylight are Consolidated's, while those that come at night are Beau-Fighters. It appears that they have evolved various different attack maneuvers. Especially in their night attacks, they come at a super-high altitude, stop the engines near Rabaul and glide into the air over the base and drop their bombs without betraying their presence by the drone of the engines. Our ground force has become quite skilled in detecting them in close cooperation with the unit in the air. Thus from land and air our officers and men are defending Rabaul with everything that they have.

"Many of the enemy airmen that come attacking are students. It will not be long before our student airmen will challenge them to a decisive war over Rabaul."

DISSENSION DIVIDES JUGOSLAV FACTIONS

Thorny Financial, Political Problems Face Brozovich And Cairo Government

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 13.—Complicated problems of a financial as well as political nature between the refugee Jugoslav Government in Cairo and the de facto regime under General Josep "Tito" Brozovich, Commander of the Partisan Army, have been exposed in a recent issue of the Observer by its diplomatic correspondent.

The Observer declared as follows:

"Jugoslavia's gold reserves which were saved in 1941 and taken to the United States are believed to amount to £20,000,000. Stewardship of these funds appears to have been entrusted to Fotitch, Jugoslav ambassador to the United States. Up to the present it has not been necessary for the successive Jugoslav governments in exile to make any appreciable inroad into these resources because they had at their disposal considerable sterling and dollar balances with which to meet current expenses. Now, however, these balances are believed to be almost exhausted and the question arises as to whether the government in Cairo or the Brozovich regime shall be recognized as possessing the right to use the state gold reserves and to contract loans in the name of Jugoslavia.

"There is another financial aspect to the question of Jugoslav authority. According to the report current in London some time ago, the Jugoslav refugee government, then in office, contracted for the printing of Jugoslav bank notes in London to the amount of 10,000,000,000 dinars. These notes were intended for use by the exile government when it returned to liberated Jugoslavia. What effects such a step would have on the financial and economic structure of the country is a matter of conjecture but there can be no doubt that it would place a formidable political weapon in the hands of the returning government.

"Politically, the question of which government shall be recognized as representing Jugoslavia is becoming more and more insistent. The new provisional government set up inside Jugoslavia declared its intention not to recognize any international commitments hereafter made by the shadow regime in Cairo. It has also intimated that when the moment comes for Jugoslavia to be represented the Italian advisory commission and the provisional government are the only two organs qualified to choose the Jugoslav representative.

"The absurdity of the present situation is underlined by the fact that while Britain, America and the Soviets are still in full diplomatic relationship with the refugee government in Cairo on the one hand, they are maintaining close liaison with the provisional government on the other and are giving increasing military support to the partisan forces which have been recognized

(Continued on Page 3)

PAUCITY OF TRUCKS STUMPS CHUNGKING

Is One of Chiang's Gravest Difficulties—Only Small Number Usable Now

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—One of Chungking's gravest difficulties is the acute shortage of trucks fit for service, according to a dispatch by Brooks Atkinson, New York Times correspondent in Chungking. He said that after long, hard wear and tear in China's mountainous twisting roads without anything like proper servicing and replacement of worn parts, only a small number of trucks were currently usable.

He added that a recent survey showed one-fourth of the trucks were out of commission and that all the rest were in need of vital reconditioning. He said that without spare parts or machine shops for making them, Chungking cannot recondition trucks. Atkinson said that the Chungking drivers spend almost as much time under the hood as sitting in the driver's seat in order to keep the trucks rolling, but that the time eventually comes when improvisation is no longer a substitute for spare parts and outworn motors.

Atkinson stated that Jeeps (United States army midget trucks) and occasional other passenger cars can be flown in from India but that road transport was required to bring in enough trucks to do any good. The correspondent significantly added that there had been no trucks brought into Chungking for nearly two years owing to the closure of the Burma route. He said that until the Burma road was reopened there seemed to be no way of getting new ones in unless they could be driven in from the Soviet Union which was impossible now.

W. AFRICAN TROOPS BOUND FOR BURMA

To Take Part in Offensive Against Japan

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Impatient to organize the strength required for the much heralded counter-offensive against Burma, the anti-Axis have decided on the mobilization of West African troops, it has been revealed in a communique issued by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, according to a dispatch from New Delhi. The communique follows:

"Units of West African troops have arrived in India for participation in the war against Japan. Having lived in a jungle climate similar to that prevailing in Burma and vicinity, these troops will prove suitable for jungle warfare. They will come under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten."

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador to Tokyo, H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his official residence at 3 p.m. Friday and had a conference with him.

NEW AIR BODY FORMED TO UP PLANE OUTPUT

Association to Be Set Up Sunday Will Bind Together Production Fields

TO ADVANCE TECHNIQUE

Lieutenant-General Endo Chosen Acting President; Goko, Katagiri to Assist

To concentrate the consciousness of the Government and people for an increased production of aircraft, an Aviation Industries Association will be established with inaugural ceremonies scheduled for Sunday at the Aviation Hall. The new Association will incorporate the aviation fields of both the Army Aviation Industries Association and the Navy Aviation Industries Association.

The move, which will set up a cooperative structure binding together the civilian production fields, is expected to contribute greatly toward smoothening productive office work and the advancement of technique, particularly, when a unified production structure is to be set up today with the transfer to the Munitions Ministry of aviation production which hitherto was divided into two: one part superintended by the Army and the other by the Navy.

The outstanding points on which the new Associaion will differ from Industrial Associations which have existed up till now are: (1) A council made up of chairmen or chairmen of boards of directors of various important industrial groups connected closely to aviation will be organized and the abundant experience of these men will be used to bring about perfectly balanced aircraft production throughout the country and (2) In view of the aircraft industries' character in which they embrace a wide field of industries, the 14 industrial associations fuselages, motors, electrical appliances, attack weapons, gauges, lens, chemistry No. 1, chemistry No. 2, chemistry No. 3, lumber, machinery, steel alloys, and fuel and nine provincial cooperative associations according to districts have been included.

This indicates that the authorities will have the industrial associations act as the control bodies in the aviation industries as compared with the control associations of other important industries.

A president will not be appointed for the time being. Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the General Direction for the Aviation Ordnance Board in the Munitions Ministry will be the acting President. Vice-Presidents of the Association will be Kiyoshi Goko, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, and Vice-Admiral Hidekichi Katagiri, former Director-General of the Navy Aviation Headquarters. Officials of the various industrial associations will be appointed at the ceremonies on Sunday.

The Munitions Ministry will hold a meeting with the presidents and plant directors of factories which hitherto were under the supervision of the Army and Navy at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, Tokyo, at 10 a.m. today and outline the conduct of principles concerning the transfer of office work connected with aviation to the Munitions Ministry.

OUR SEA EAGLES HIT ENEMY HARD IN THE GILBERTS

Airfields on Abemama, Tarawa And Makin Islands Blasted On January 11

MONO BASE ALSO BOMBED

Foe's Attempted Raid on Balik Papan Frustrated by Nippon Navy Air Units

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 14.—Imperial Naval Air Units valiantly attacked the enemy airfields as well as the military establishments on Abemama, Tarawa and Makin Islands in the Gilberts group on the evening of January 11, achieving great results by blasting several places in the enemy ground positions.

On Abemama Island, a furious bombing was carried out, causing explosions in two places in the military installations and a fire in another place.

Other Japanese Naval Air Units stormed over the enemy position on Tarawa Island, where they blasted two places in addition to causing a fire in one place.

On Makin Island, the Japanese Sea Eagles vigorously attacked the enemy installations, causing explosions in four places.

In these attacks, all the Japanese Naval Aces returned to their base without any loss.

Enemy Raid Frustrated
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 14.—Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked eight enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers that came attacking our positions at Balik Papan at dawn of January 13. After severe fighting, our Air Units shot down three enemy raiders. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Mono Island Base Hit
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 14.—The Sea Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force advanced to attack the enemy airfield on Mono Island on the night of January 12. Defying the furious enemy gunfire and resistance of the enemy fighter planes, the Japanese Air Units succeeded to attack their objectives, scoring innumerable direct hits on the enemy airfield and runways before returning to their base safely. From this attack, however, one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Foe Planes Beaten Off
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 14.—A formation of 10 enemy large-sized planes attempted in several waves to attack Taroa Island in Maloelap lagoon in the Marshall Islands on the night of January 11 but were repelled each time by the prompt and furious counter-attack of our Garrison Forces, whose damage was negligible.

On the afternoon of January 12, 10 enemy B-25 bombers also came attacking the same island but our Ground Units garrisoned there immediately gave battle to the raiders, one of which was heavily damaged.

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Chungking Citizens Make Little Effort To Collaborate With American Airmen

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 14.—Reflecting the non-cooperative attitude of the people under the Chungking regime toward the United States air force in Chungking-controlled areas, a representative of the Kweilin branch of the Headquarters of the United States Supplementary Air Force in a statement issued to the Ta Kung Pao recently urged the Chungking people to display their whole-hearted collaboration to American troops if they hope for a counter-attack against Japan, according to a report from Kweilin.

The representatives of the United States air force said it is unanimously recognized that the offensive operations against Japan is to be started from the Chungking area, but has failed so far entirely due to the non-cooperative attitude of the people under the Chiang regime.

Since the amalgamation of the United States and the Chungking air forces, the attitude of Chungking officials have improved, but the people have not the slightest idea of cooperation.

In view of the scarcity of daily necessities in the Chungking area, merchants are at liberty to raise prices to the highest level, making American airmen a target of their profiteering and thus forcing them to draw their supplies from India, the statement said.

But, the transportation of ordinary goods via India hinders the conveyance of war supplies and ammunition, which consequently affects the carrying out of large-scale counter-offensives against Japan as contemplated by the anti-Axis Powers, the statement said.

Returns From China

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa who returned to Tokyo on Friday from the China front.

HUGE WAR EXPENSES DEMANDED BY F.D.R.

In Budget Message, President Says It's Unsafe to Plan on End of War by 1945

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Making no promise of early victory and warning that it would be unsafe to plan on anything but continued hostilities on all fronts "well into next year," American President Franklin Roosevelt today submitted to Congress another $100,000,000,000, wartime budget, according to a Washington dispatch. The figure will swell the United States' total spending program since June, 1941, to $397,000,000,000. The budget transmitted covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Roosevelt recalled his request of a year ago for $16,000,000,000 in new taxes and demanded that Congress at least provide a compromise of $10,500,000,000 of new revenue proposed last October by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and which already had been rejected by Congress. Without increased taxes, Roosevelt said, the 1945 fiscal year deficit will be about $49,000,000,000 and the public debt by June 30, 1945, will increase to $258,000,000,000.

Roosevelt said that approximately $90,000,000,000 of expenditures planned for the fiscal year of 1945 will be for war purposes. Roosevelt pessimistically described the period covered by the budget as one that will be "crucial in the history of the United States and of mankind." In the next breath, however, he bombastically declared, "January, 1944 marks the beginning of offensive war—the last phase of the war."

Describing the budget as "financial requirements for victory," Roosevelt urged a stiff increase in taxes. Roosevelt advised the lawmakers that his estimates were based on the assumption that the war price line will be upheld. Declaring, "I am convinced that the line can be held," Roosevelt reiterated his belief in the necessity for "judicious use of subsidies" to hold down the cost of living. It is recalled that the subsidies proposal is meeting stiff opposition of Congressional circles.

"Under the item of international obligations, including contributions to international commissions, Roosevelt requested $9,100,000. The outstanding item in that is $2,500,000 for "emergency international conferences." In this connection Roosevelt dwelt at some length in his message with post-war problems and preparations for peace. Roosevelt also asked for $4,500,000 to carry on "the program of cooperation with other American republics."

ACCORD IS REACHED ON F.I.C. CORN PRICE

Big Shipment to Japan Seen; Negotiations for Other Products Progressing

Domei

SAIGON, January 13.—Complete accord has been reached between the authorities of Japan and French Indo-China on the price of Indian corn, which according to well-informed circles augurs well for the successful conclusion of another agreement pertaining to the quantity of corn to be exported to Japan this year.

It is believed that the amount of corn to be shipped to Japan will be equivalent to 80 per cent of that of last year.

High prices paid for corn will encourage French Indo-China farmers to exert greater efforts in its production in the future, it is understood.

It is recalled that agreements on the export of French Indo-China rice to Japan was reached on January 5.

Meanwhile, it is learned that negotiations for the shipments of other products to Japan are progressing favorably with agreements expected to be reached at the end of this month or in early February.

Bumper Rice Crop Seen

Domei

SAIGON, January 13.—A survey conducted by the joint French Indo-China-Japanese Investigation Party recently revealed that French Indo-China's rice crop this year will be normal, thus making it easily possible for this country to furnish Japan with a quantity of rice in accordance with the agreement signed by the Japanese and French Indo-China Governments on January 5 this year.

The joint investigation party made a survey of rice crops in western Cochin China and other rice growing areas from January 6 to January 10. On the basis of its survey, French Indo-China's rice crop this year is estimated about 3,000,000 tons unhulled.

While not enjoying a bumper crop such as last year, it is believed that French Indo-China will have no trouble in supplying Japan with the agreed quantity.

Brazilian Museum Burns

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—The fire which broke out in the Brazilian National Museum, which is housed in the old palace at Rio de Janeiro, is reported to have destroyed most of the reference materials in the anthropology section, despite the efforts of the firemen to save them, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

PRINCE MIKASA TRANSFERRED TO TOKYO POST

His Imperial Highness Appointed Staff Officer to Imperial Headquarters

RETURNS FROM CHINA DUTY

Not Only Officers But Japanese Residents on Continent Deeply Impressed by Prince

His Imperial Highness Major Prince Takahito Mikasa who has been a staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China since January, 1943 has been appointed an Army Staff Officer of the Imperial Headquarters, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

During his tenure of office in China, His Imperial Highness always set a fine example to those around him. Not only the officers and men of the Expeditionary Forces but the Japanese residents in China were deeply impressed by the diligence with which His Imperial Highness attended to his duties.

His Imperial Highness showed deep sympathy and understanding to China and the Chinese people, who remember with gratitude the many expressions of his benevolence.

Welcomed by High Officials

His Imperial Highness arrived at Fukuoka from China by air Thursday and at Haneda at 1:40 p.m. Friday. At Haneda His Imperial Highness was respectfully welcomed by Lieutenant-General Tokutaro Koto, Chief Steward to the Prince Mikasa Household, Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff on behalf of the Chief of the Army General Staff, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry on behalf of the War Minister, Lieutenant-General Kengo Noda on behalf of the Inspector-General of Military Education, Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, President of the Board of Heraldry and Peerage of the Imperial Household Department, and other high officials. After a short rest there His Imperial Highness returned to his mansion.

Hata Issues Statement

Concerning the gracious activity of His Imperial Highness during the past full year on the China continent, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, made the following respectful statement on Friday:

"His Imperial Highness Prince Takahito Mikasa graciously served as a staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China for a full year since January, 1943, on the continent and has now been promoted to a higher post at home. The officers and men of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, as well as the resident Japanese, have been deeply moved to have above them the exalted person of His Imperial Highness as Staff Officer and have held it to be the greatest of honors.

"At the headquarters, His Imperial Highness contributed greatly to operations as Staff Officer and aided the command day and night. His Imperial Highness also traveled far and wide over the mountains and fields of China and took charge of strategy on the spot both military and political, made inspection, and was in contact with the Imperial Headquarters. It is indeed a matter of great and deep emotion that His Imperial Highness directed such great efforts in the work. The earnestness and interest with which His Imperial Highness took part in leading junior officers and in personally training and leading headquarters officers as well as His Imperial Highness' action in putting into practice and teaching, and thus setting an example in the fundamental attitude and ways of carrying out matters of the officers and men of the Expeditionary Forces whose principal mission is the solution of the China Affair, were also matters which moved us deeply.

"Particularly gracious was His Imperial Highness' understanding of and benevolence toward the Chinese nation and people, such as old farmers. His Imperial Highness' study and progress in the Chinese language prior to His Imperial Highness' assumption of his post and during the time His Imperial Highness was at His Imperial Highness' post bespeaks of the earnestness and sincerity of His Imperial Highness. The numerous other acts of graci-

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CRAFTY U.S. INTRIGUE NOT FOOLING JAPAN

Tsurumi Exposes Enemy Propaganda and Warns Japanese To Be on Lookout

The recent utterances by military commentators and the public in America extolling the Japanese might are purely and simply a propaganda intrigue with a two-fold object; first, to stem the rising tide of optimism pervading the country; and second, to put the Japanese off their guard, warns Yusuke Tsurumi, noted publicist and member of the House of Representatives in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Friday.

A few days ago the United States Office of Foreign Economic Administration reported that the economic strength of Japan and Germany is extremely solid. Major Alexander P. de Seversky, noted American aeronautical expert, pointing out the disadvantage of and difficulty in the island-hopping operations, emphasizes that no amount of arms can break through the Fortress of Asia. Meritt Edison, of the United States Marine Corps, and American war correspondents who were eye-witnesses to the heroic ends of the defenders of Attu, Makin and Tarawa Islands boost the valor of the Japanese soldiers to the sky.

Such reports may create the impression that America has come really to take notice of the Japanese strength, but we should not be taken in. It cannot be that our enemy, characteristically astute and crafty, should pat us on the back without an axe to grind. By shouting from the housetops, "Don't give Japan time," and "Japan is to be feared," the enemy leaders seek to kill two birds with one stone; namely, to put a curb on the widespread atmosphere of optimism in the country and to delude the Japanese into relaxation.

With the Presidential election imminent, America finds herself in a momentous situation. The American leaders, in desperation, will go to all lengths in their insidious propaganda activities. It is against stories pleasing to the ear that we should be on our guard, Mr. Tsurumi emphasizes.

Bares Enemy Propaganda

Laying bare the enemy's propaganda intrigue, Mr. Tsurumi says in substance:

"To be sure, many of the recent reports circulated in America stress the Japanese strength. Does this mean that there is a wide-spread atmosphere of defeatism in the country? Far from it. With the Soviet advance on the Eastern Front, the temporary change for the better for the anti-Axis in Italy and the progress of the island-hopping operations in the Southwestern Pacific, there is a deluge of press and radio reports of victories.

"The Administration, on the other hand, has come to be dubious about victory in a short-term war. It thinks that the feeling of optimism permeating the nation should be stemmed. The trouble with it is; however, that with the Presidential election close at hand, it must hoist a bogey of victory if it is to retain its popularity. Hence it cannot, at least at present, go beyond sounding spasmodic warnings. That is how I look at the situation.

"A Presidential election in the United States is a big issue that affects not only the conduct of foreign propaganda but even the strategy of the army and navy. Needless to say, the forthcoming Presidential election is inseparably related to the war situation. The enemy's propaganda tactics can best be understood against the background of the Presidential election issue.

"Essentially, a change of the President may really be said to be a revolution. Not only does the head of the State change, but the Cabinet, army and navy leaders and even minor local officials change. Need I add that the national policy changes completely? So sweeping is the transformation attendant on a change of the President that people refrain from new enterprises a year before a Presidential election takes place.

Election in November

"The election is held in November. In the case of the Democratic Party to which Roosevelt belongs, candidates from all States get together on the night of January 8, President Jackson's birthday, when they receive formal nominations at a banquet. The election campaign gets under way then.

"A preliminary election is held in March in each State. At the end of that month, the State of Maine, ahead of all States, holds a formal voting. Incidentally, Maine is the Democrats' sphere of influence, so much so, indeed, that their popularity there decides the issue. That being so, this year's election campaign is already at a fever pitch. Roosevelt, in order to retain his popularity, has got to make some spectacular move between February and March.

"Now, if Roosevelt's present popularity is built up on the prevailing optimism, he can ill afford to shake that optimism rudely. Yet Roosevelt and other war leaders have come to take serious notice of Japan's innate strength. They are in a dilemma. Small wonder they should keep up hideous propaganda intrigues and foolhardy counter-offensive attempts. Here is one aspect of the enemy's propaganda activities against Japan in the current year.

"Originally, America's propaganda against Japan was based on the view: "She was strong in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. She was weak during the China Affair, but the longer she fights the War of Greater East Asia, the stronger she will grow." Since then, American propaganda, it seems to me, has already passed through two distinct stages.

"In the first stage, the enemy tried to coerce Japan by enumerating astronomical figures. (Typical of this policy was Roosevelt's boast in April, 1942, that America was capable of turning out 127,000 aircraft a year. The second stage was marked by a scheme for estrangement between the Japanese military and people. The scheme failed completely, due to the solid national unity.

U.S. Changes Tactics

"Now the enemy has changed his tactics. Today he is painting a gloomy picture of Germany with the idea of demoralizing Japan. This, no doubt, is the key note of the present American war propaganda. This policy is being adopted after the realization that the war is going to be long and that Japan remains powerful.

"By stressing the Japanese might, the American leaders are warning their people and preparing them for a long war.

"Another interpretation of America's present cries about Japan having to be feared is this. With the Presidential election imminent, the Administration faces a grave political danger, and the American leaders want the Japanese to relax their guard until that danger is over.

"After all, the Japanese people, instead of being taken in by the enemy's flattery, should be prepared to see through his designs. They must have strong nerves and unshakable conviction of victory. That is the way to win the war of propaganda also."

Destroyer Brownson Sunk Off Gloucester, U.S. Navy Announces

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the American destroyer sunk by Japanese planes off Cape Gloucester on December 27 was the 2,100-ton Brownson, according to a report from Washington. The dispatch also said that 308 of the crew survived the sinking. It was also announced that the gunboat Saint Augustine was sunk at the same time.

U.S. WAR LOSSES GIVEN AS 140,000

Total Figures Understated as Usual

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The United States Government officially announced today that American casualties since the start of the war totaled about 140,000. In the total which was under-stated as usual in order to minimize the shock to the American public, the army's losses were listed as 105,229, and the navy, marine and coast guard 34,523.

Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, reporting the army casualties up to December 23, said that the figure represented 16,831 killed, 38,916 wounded, 24,067 missing, and 25,415 prisoners of war.

He said that the casualties among the American elements in the 5th Army in Italy were 18,119, including 2,798 killed, 11,762 wounded, and 3,559 missing.

The navy, marine, and coast guard casualties reported up to today were listed as 15,186 killed, 6,616 wounded, 8,429 missing and 4,292 prisoners of war.

Reich Builds Iron Wall

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—Pouring over 10,000,000 tons of concrete into defense fortifications along the European coast from the Dover Strait to the Bay of Biscay, Germany has virtually created an impregnable iron wall around Europe which is fully prepared to meet the highly-vaunted anti-Axis invasion of the continent. It is reported that the trucks employed to transport the concrete if placed in a single column would encircle the equator one and a half times.

NIPPON PILOT BEATS ENEMY COMMANDER

Airman, Captured in Burma, Says He was Defeated Before Fighting Began

Full of praise and admiration for the prowess of the Japanese fighter pilots and their machines, a captured American unit commander relates how he was completely out-maneuvered by a Nippon plane on the Burma front, in a dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. He candidly states that even before the shooting started, the moment the Japanese machine stuck to his tail, he knew he was beaten. He expressed his gratefulness for being unmolested during his parachute descent and concludes by saying that after seven days of hiding in the jungle, he longed to be found by the Japanese troops and be taken prisoner.

His story, as told by him to the Yomiuri Hochi, follows:

"I was at X X base in East India toward the end of last year when I was ordered to command a fighter unit to escort a formation of bombers going to attack a Japanese base. We flew above the bomber formation which was made up of B-24's and B-25's.

"We were lucky enough not to meet any Japanese planes on the way. We reached X X base, our object, at 10:30 a.m.

"The bombers got into position for attack. The next moment there was the sound of machine-guns overhead. A B-24 plane was hit and fell, a mass of burning wreckage.

"The swiftness with which the Japanese plane appeared amazed us. I looked round, and perceived another Japanese plane trying to approach us from behind. I was frightened out of my wits when I realized the position in which we were in. The thought could not be expelled that I was going to fall easy prey to the enemy.

"Later I found that our planes which had been following us had vanished. It was evident that they had scattered at the sight of the Japanese fighter.

"I resigned myself to my fate. I had no hope of escape. I knew too well that there was no getting away from a Japanese fighter once one was marked by it. Then the thought ran through my mind that I was bound to be beaten when I ran short of gasoline.

"Suddenly I realized that I was a unit commander and that I must set an example to the men under me. Encouraged by the thought, I got into position for making a thrust at my opponent who was now close to me. I attacked, but without success. The next moment I was heading for our home base.

"Over X X dog-fights were going on. I observed planes under my command falling to the ground one after another, leaving a trail of smoke behind them.

"Suddenly I found myself confronted by a Japanese fighter. It was the very plane I had unsuccessfully attacked a short time before. It launched the assault with the determination of one sure of victory in aerial warfare. The effect of this upon me was overwhelming. It was intuitively borne in upon me that I would be beaten. Then I thought I might stand a chance if I struck first. With this idea I struck although I was aware that the enemy machine was superior to mine and that I was no match for the Japanese plane in maneuverability.

"By this time the enemy fighter was quite close to me. There was the sound of a machine-gun. My engine was hit. There was no prospect of saving my plane. I decided to bail out. Fortunately my parachute functioned well. During my descent I was tormented with the fear that I might be shot at.

"My fears were unfounded. I was not shot at nor was I molested in any way. I was relieved to find my victor pursuing one of our bombers.

"I reached the ground to find my plane burning in a jungle not far from where I landed. My legs were bruised but they were not very painful. I sought refuge in a wooded hill. At the end of seven days I found myself wishing the Japanese would find me and take me prisoner. My luck held. I was found by the Japanese on the eighth day after I went into hiding in the hill."

78 Ships Enter Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Sixty-two anti-Axis merchantmen, one British battleship, the Warspite, two French torpedo boats, two British torpedo boats, 10 corvettes and one submarine recently entered the Port of Gibraltar, according to reports from Algeciras, Spain.

Dissolves Axis Groups

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—The Argentine Government last night issued orders commanding the dissolution of three prominent pro-Axis organizations and numerous other groups with Axis inclinations, reports reaching here disclosed.

Burmese Envoy Fights Off First Winter In Japan by Taking Gymnastic Exercises

"Ichi, Ni, San. . . ." or one, two, three. . . . is heard in Japanese from the grounds of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo every morning. These Japanese words issue from the lips of Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, and other officials and employees of the Embassy, who are taking gymnastic exercises in order to build up resistance against their first winter in Japan, which must seem unbearably severe to the Burmese envoy and other officials from his native country, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

They are, however, in high spirits on account of the brighter days that await their country which has now gained its place as an independent nation of Greater East Asia. Indeed, it is remarkable that Ambassador Thein Maung and all the Burmese officials under him have not yet caught a cold during this, their first, winter in Japan.

When Hachiro Shishimoto, Chief Civil Administrator of the Japanese Army, upon his return from Burma, caught cold and was confined to bed, the Burmese Ambassador called on him to inquire after his health. Seeing Mr. Shishimoto in bed, the Burmese Ambassador, smilingly, said to him:

"It is rather strange that Mr. Shishimoto, a native of Japan, should catch cold, when other officials from Burma and I are enjoying excellent health in spite of the recent severe cold weather. We are in high spirits, though this is our first winter in Japan."

"We owe our excellent health to the physical training we have every day, wherever and whenever we find time to exercise, like this, for instance. . . ." and so saying Ambassador Thein Maung started to go through his physical exercises, shouting, 'Ichi, Ni, San. . . .'"

The Burmese Ambassador and all the officials under him appear to be uncomfortable in heavy overcoats and mufflers which they have put on for the first time in their lives. The Burmese officials, including the Ambassador, are all skilled in tennis and are desirous of having a tennis court in the compound of the Embassy which up to recently belonged to Baron Taro Masuda of Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku.

The Ambassador, in speaking of his experiences with the first winter he is now having in Japan, stated as follows:

"Japan's winter is severe, indeed! All of us wear many shirts, one on top of the other. I wear floss-silk on my back. I often think that I must not indulge in such things. Therefore, I have decided to take gymnastics every day in order to keep warm. Then I shall be able to overcome the cold weather of my first winter in Japan.

"All the Burmese youth in my native country, with an unshakable faith in Japan's final victory in the current war, are playing their role in the fight against the Anglo-Americans. Since the entry of the Japanese soldiers into Burma, they have been strongly impressed by the strict discipline they observe, their vigorous action, the perfect sanitary system they have, and so on, all of which have brought about a radical change among the Burmese youth, who are now much different from what they were formerly.

"Whenever I see the Tokyo people who are not at all concerned with the severe cold of late, I cannot but think of the energetic behavior of the Japanese soldiers stationed in Burma. That is why all the Burmese officials of this Embassy and I are doing our best to build up resistance against the cold winters of Japan."

NANKING CENTRAL COUNCIL APPROVES PRICE CONTROL

Also Passes Bill for Establishment of Huaihai Province At Session

Domei

NANKING, January 13.—The Central Political Council of the National Government of China at today's session passed estimates on expenditure for the first half of this coming fiscal year, and approved the provisional laws governing control of wartime prices and establishment of the new Huaihai Province.

It is understood that the approved estimates, which double the current budget, were introduced in line with the policy of the expansion of production and acceleration of national rehabilitation.

Meanwhile, the wartime price control bill aims at the stabilization of the peoples' standard of living through governmental control of prices and will contribute much toward a speedy adaptation of the economic structure to wartime requirements.

It is understood that selections of personnel for the administrative organ of the newly-founded province as well as the defining of the district under its jurisdiction will be announced in the near future.

The new Huaihai Province will be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan.

It is recalled that the Central Political Council in its session held at the end of last year decided to redivide local provinces in order to place them under wartime administration in line with the policy of the Central Government.

The National Government is shortly expected to effect further redivisions of provinces.

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SOUTH BORNEO STRESSING ROLE OF NIPPON LANGUAGE

Plans to Set Aside 7 Days Every Month as Japanese Speaking Week

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 11.—In order to accelerate further the propagation of the Japanese language throughout South Borneo, various measures, such as setting aside one week every month as a Japanese Speaking Week, or the use of more Japanese characters in newspapers, magazines and other publications, will be launched in parallel with the increase of facilities for propagating Japanese.

With the founding of Japanese language schools throughout South Borneo in November last year, the enthusiasm of the native people for the study of Japanese has increased greatly. The first examination in Japanese is to be conducted in April of this year at Banjermasin and those who pass the examination will be qualified as teachers of the Japanese language.

By setting aside one week every month or one day every week as a Japanese Speaking Week or Day, the use of Japanese for daily conversation will be further encouraged.

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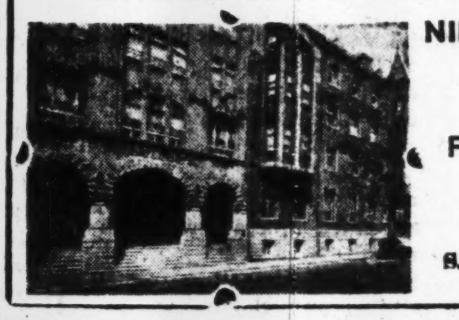

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2 p.m. (matinee) and 6:30 p.m.
The Program—1st, 2nd and 3rd
1st: Solo Recital, Jan. 27th to Feb. 5th—12 times (Matinees: Jan. 29th and 30th)
2nd: Solo Recital, Feb. 6th to 15th—11 times (Matinee. Feb. 12th)
3rd: Basic Stage Dancing Requiring Painstaking Study, Feb. 5th and 6th—Matinees only. 2 times
Admission: ¥4.70, ¥2.80 including tax
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MALAI IS SETTING UP FARM SETTLEMENTS

Huge Project Covers 150,000 Acres of Land; Will Boost Foodstuff Output

Domei

SEREMBAN, January 13.—In order to place the foodstuff requirements of Malai on a self-sufficient basis, huge agricultural settlements, covering the area of 150,000 acres extending from Gemas to the Pahang border, have been planned by the Department of Commerce and Industry in Negri Sembilan.

These settlements will be provided with schools, hospitals, police stations, post offices and irrigation facilities, and will be criss-crossed with roads to facilitate transportation.

A considerable portion of the area has been reclaimed, while 80 miles out of the 180 miles of roads projected are nearing completion. Moreover, many dams and canals are under construction.

The first of the four large schemes that make up this huge project, is the Gemas scheme, which calls for the reclamation of the 100,000 acres of land from Gemas to Bahau. Four hundred acres of this land have been reclaimed to date, 150 acres cultivated and 100 families have settled on the new land.

Then comes the second scheme which covers 20,000 acres. Out of this area, 7,000 acres have been reclaimed and 1,500 acres cultivated, with 1,000 families from Negri Sembilan now living on the land.

The third scheme covers 5,000 acres. Three thousand acres of this area have been reclaimed, 600 hundred families have settled on the land, and 1,000 acres have been planted. Moreover, two dams are under construction and nearly five miles of canals are being constructed.

Last on the list, the Ayer Kering scheme, covers 25,000 acres with 200 acres already reclaimed, 100 acres cultivated and 140 families settled on the new land.

All of the four settlements are linked by the Gemas-Kuala Lipis railway and, in the near future, they will be linked by a motor road. Subsidiary roads from the interior of the settlements to the main highway and railroad are under construction.

Meanwhile, some of the settlers have reaped their first harvest.

An official notification that additional land will be given to farmers according to their diligence and the arrival of settlers from Shonan have inspired the migration settlers from Negri Sembilan who are daily moving into the settlements in large numbers.

Anti-Semitic Feeling In U.S. Grows Violent; Police Delay Action

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 13.—Feeling against the Jews is gathering strength in the United States. The charge of widespread anti-Semitic violence in New York City was made in a recent issue of the New York Post which devoted most of its front page and two other pages to the matter, according to the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. The New York Post declared in part: "It did happen here—anti-Semitic violence fails to stir police action. He is a Jew, let him have it—Bronx boy scarred for life." The newspaper PM has a similar story across two pages. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia is reported to have stated in this connection, "This matter has had special police attention for some time."

PRIME MINISTER INVITES FIVE SENIOR STATESMEN

Navy, Foreign, Finance, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministers Also Attend

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo invited five senior statesmen to a dinner at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, at 4 p.m. Friday.

The guests were Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Koki Hirota, all former Prime Ministers, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council.

Also attending the dinner were Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino.

The party adjourned shortly after 8 p.m.

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RALLY EXPRESSES ASIA'S RESOLUTION

Asiatic Dignitaries Attend Meeting Held Here Under Auspices of Seiwakai

Firm determination to fight the War of Greater East Asia to the bitter end shoulder to shoulder with Japan was unanimously voiced by Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung and Rash Behari Bose, former president of the Indian Independence League and now Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who were guests of honor at the Greater East Asia Fellowship Rally held at noon on Friday at the Imperial Hotel under the auspices of the Seiwakai, a nationalistic organization.

Present at the party were Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister, Mitsuru Toyama, Japan's foremost proponent of the Greater East Asia principle and head of the Seiwakai, General Jiro Minami, former Governor-General of Chosen, and about 200 members of the sponsoring organization including prominent personalities in official and civilian circles. Prince Tomohide Iwakura presided over the meeting.

Following a brief address by Prince Iwakura, Mr. Toyama rose to propose a toast for an ever flourishing future of Greater East Asia. In the course of the luncheon, Mr. Hirota, representing Japan, delivered an address, stressing the advisability of holding similar rallies in the future to integrate the various peoples and races in the region of Greater East Asia.

Expresses Hope

"We sincerely hope," said the former Prime Minister, "that representatives of Asiatic races, whether independent or not, may be able to assemble in many meetings like this in the future. We eagerly look forward to the days when perfect understanding and brotherhood prevail among the peoples of Asia."

Reminding the assemblage of the fact that East Asiatic countries had never had their borders defended against one another's possible invasion as in the case of Western nations, Mr. Hirota emphasized that Asia used to be one and that brotherly sentiment used to bind the races involved therein. "Japan," he declared, "rose in the current war to translate this sentiment into reality and to perpetuate the unity of that, this notion is shared by all member States of Greater East Asia."

In conclusion, former Prime Minister Hirota solicited further endeavors on the part of the peoples represented at the rally for achieving the ultimate objective for which the present war is being fought.

Thai Envoy Speaks

Mr. Hirota was followed by Thai Ambassador Wichit, who made the following speech:

"I utter the word of Asia with great pride and I am proud of having been born an Asiatic. I am determined to do my bit to contribute to realizing the unity among our Asiatic brothers.

"The Asiatics have proved themselves superior to their enemies, America and Britain, not only in armed struggle but also in spiritual potentiality. We have our leader, Japan, who is leading this war to victory. Two years have now elapsed since the War of Greater East Asia broke out and during that brief span, we have achieved great results. Who on earth had ever expected that the Anglo-American forces and influences might be wiped out of Southeastern Asia within only four months? Who had ever dreamt to see independent Burma and the Philippines as well as the Provisional Government of Free India established within two years after the start of the conflict?

"The war Japan has been fighting is nothing short of a miracle and this miracle will continue to work until final victory has been won. We are fully convinced that our enemy will never fail to be brought to his knees."

Dr. Thein Maung, the Burmese Envoy, was the next to speak. Expressing thanks toward the Seiwakai and the Japanese in general for the favor and goodwill consistently extended him, personally since his assumption of the Tokyo post, Ambassador Thein Maung asked the assemblage that the same cooperation and assistance may be offered to his country and fellow countrymen.

Assured Burmese Support

"I can assure you," declared the Burmese Envoy, "that Burma will fight this common war to the last man to maintain her hard-won independence. This is a sacred war of Buddhist nations against non-Buddhists. We are guided by the Buddhist doctrine of 'better die than to live as slaves.'

"Burma," he emphasized, "along with Thailand, will never forsake Japan but will continue to contribute every ounce of energy at her command to Japan to lead this struggle to a successful finish. I have not the slightest doubt that we shall win this war."

Dr. Thein Maung was followed by Mr. Bose. After offering heartfelt thanks toward his Japanese friends for continued assistance extended him during his long exile in this country and paying tribute to Thailand and Burma for the gallant struggle they are continuing to safeguard East Asia against Anglo-American aggressors, the Indian patriot emphasized that India's freedom concerns not only India but the whole of humanity.

"It was by virtue of Indian resources and manpower," declared Mr. Bose, "that Britain could boast that she was an Empire on which the sun never sets. And now the ~~sun is actually going to set on the~~ British Empire; the Indian question is a crack in Britain's imperialistic structure.

Struggle for Justice

"The war we are fighting is a struggle for justice and humanity. An India with full freedom and untrammeled liberty is a prelude to peace of the world. Now, we must not only be talking about principles and plans but be practical."

Attributing the cause of the current war to British and American imperialism for maintaining a free hand over the peoples of Asia, the zealous Indian leader declared:

"The Anglo-Americans are out to exploit the Asiatics to the last. This fact is substantiated by the successive meetings the enemy leaders have held at Cairo and Teheran in which they revealed their war aims to gain monopoly in Asia.

"Japan's war aim is none other than to liberate Asia. And in this vast difference in principle, you find the real cause of the current strife. This is why victory by Japan will mean a real blessing not only for herself but also for all peoples in Asia. This is why I'm always telling my friends that they must be determined to 'swim or sink' with Japan.

Win or Die With Japan

"If Japan dies, we die; if Japan wins, we win. What is essential to our victory is a unity among Asiatic peoples not only material and physical but also spiritual. That is the only remedy before us. Let us, then, unite as one, body and soul, and final victory will be ours and lasting peace will be humanity's."

After the meeting at the Imperial Hotel, the distinguished guests proceeded to the Ryogoku Amphitheater to enjoy the grand Sumo tournament now under way. Ambassadors Thein Maung and Wichit were particularly impressed by the characteristic structure of the Sumo ring.

Prior to the luncheon, the attendants were shown movies depicting the scenes at reception parties recently held for Ambassadors Wichit and Thein Maung respectively at the Toho Theater and the residence at Hiroo-cho, Azabu, of Hyogoro Sakurai, former supreme adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Burma.

Envoys Enjoy Sumo

Under the auspices of the Seiwakai, a Greater East Asia Fellowship Rally was held at the Imperial Hotel on Friday, attended by Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung, and other representatives of Greater East Asia now in Japan. After the rally they went to see the sumo matches at the Kokugikan Amphitheater. Photo shows the party enjoying Japan's national sport: Ambassador Wichit (left) Mitsuru Toyama, head of Seiwakai, (second from left) and Ambassador Thein Maung (extreme right).

Sofia Bares Damage

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—Concerning the anti-Axis air raid on Sofia on January 10, the Bulgarian Government announced today that by the enemy's wanton bombing, many residences, hospitals, churches, schools and other non-military buildings were damaged, while many citizens were killed and wounded.

The Shipping Problem Of the Anti-Axis

(Continued From Page 4)

made a speech concerning the emergency expansion system, crying in distress that the enemy in the German waters were sinking three times as many ships as Great Britain could replace and twice as many as the whole replacement capacity of the United States.

Directly after the outbreak of the war, the President made a change in the established ship-building program. Five million tons were to be built in 1942 and about 7,000,000 tons in 1943. Thus, it is to be assumed that the replacement power of anti-Axis bottoms was as follow:

	Britain	British Colonies	U.S.	Total
	(In 1,000 tons)			
1939........	450	25	120	595
1940........	560	100	450	1,110
1941........	850	200	850	1,900
1942........	1,200	600	5,500	7,300
Total.....	3,060	925	6,920	10,905

This shows that the losses suffered, 29,055,000 tons, were almost three times as great as the replacement tonnage.

But the United States was at last awakened to the critical condition, and, since the latter part of 1942, she has been desperately carrying out her projected expansion program of replacing 5,500,000 tons.

By May, 1943, the shipbuilding power of the United States had reached the limit. It is now a question as to whether she will be able to maintain this limit. Already, it has been seen that the ships built since the end of 1942 have been much inferior in quality. Consequently, a change has been decided on the system of shipbuilding which will retard speed by more than 50 per cent. The United States will then be incapable of replacing her losses.

News Behind the News

(Continued From Page 4)

project for the Boss he always assumes that there will be an appropriation. This explains at once his outstanding success where others have failed with the President."

As the chief dealer-out of the prodigal New Deal, Hopkins' official posts of the recent years include such key positions as:

Secretary of Commerce, 1938-1940 (atop the crest of the purchasing wave in the unprecedented rearmament program); Special Adviser to the President (on the paying-out end of the Executive's discretionary powers) Member of the United States War Production Board (one-man board of money allocation); Chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board (in charge of Lend-Lease distribution). "See Harry" became the final appeal of all seekers after the war-time financial benefits in Washington. Thus he has always stood and thus he still stands today on the front porch of the New Deal treasury as its perennial dispenser.

Viewed in this light, Franklin D. Roosevelt of 1944 would have been an historical impossibility without Harry Hopkins. Hence the parallel, though somewhat crude, to the Defoe classic. Without his Man Friday, Robinson Crusoe's course of adventure would have been a radically different one from what Defoe devised it to be—and, in all probability, too indifferent a tale to have drawn the attention of so wide a world.

But I must not carry the parallel much further. For "Harry the Hop" is no mere White House bellhop. He is a political engineer as well. And that is where the current Congressional angle hitches up with the forthcoming Democratic National Convention.

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. CONGRESS GETS BILL FOR BAN ON LIQUOR SALES

'Pay-day Drinking' and 'Weekend Sprees' Retarding War Production

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—"Pay-day drinking" and "weekend sprees" are seriously retarding United States war production and "slowing up victory," declared advocates of prohibition at the opening of the House judiciary sub-committee hearing on legislation proposed by Representative Bryson, Democrat from South Dakota, for a wartime ban on hard liquor sales, according to a Washington dispatch.

The bill would outlaw for the duration of the war alcoholic beverages. The hearing drew a capacity crowd. Advocates of the ban attributed about 12 per cent of all absenteeism to "weekend sprees". They also pointed out "excessive drinking at payday."

UNIFYING TYPES OF ARMS DISCUSSED AT NANKING

President Wang's Message Thanks Japan for Military Equipment Sent to Army

Domei

NANKING, January 13.—The first National Ordnance Conference convened here today under the sponsorship of the National Military Council in order to discuss ways and means of improving the ordnance administration and readjusting and unifying types of arms.

It is understood that the deliberation was centered on the question of adjustment and unification of the types of arms and the proposal of the establishment of new arsenals.

President Wang Ching-wei in a message read by General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of the General Staff, stressed the necessity of creating an ordnance readjustment committee within the National Military Council, in order to adjust and unify types of arms to facilitate their replenishment.

The message also expressed heartfelt thanks for Japan's assistance in furnishing the National Army of China with military equipment.

Laval Sees Petain

Domei

VICHY, January 12.—Premier Pierre Laval of the Vichy Government who went to Paris to confer with various circles, returned here today and promptly called on Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain. Premier Laval is shortly expected to return to Paris again, the report added.

Evangelical Service Slated

An Evangelical Service will be held on Sunday, January 23 in Tokyo at the German Church (Th. Jaeckel) at 10:30 a.m. and in Yokohama at 4 p.m. at the Union Church, Bluff, (Th. Jaeckel). There will also be a service for children at the latter church at 3:15 p.m. on the same day.

CIANO'S WIFE VISITED HIM BEFORE EXECUTION

Reported Missing Since in Dispatch Reaching Lisbon; Husband's Last Moments Told

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Reports reaching here today from Italy said that Edda Mussolini Ciano had visited her husband, Count Galeazzo Ciano, shortly before he was executed for high treason by a firing squad on Tuesday at Verona and that she was now missing.

The reports said that it was unknown whether she had fled Verona or whether she was being held by the authorities. It was also said that Ciano was shot by a squad of 12 Fascist militiamen in an isolated spot in the outskirts of Verona after Marshal Emilio de Bono and three others had been executed. Ciano, it was reported, was accompanied by a priest who had heard his last confession when he arrived at the spot of execution in a military truck. Ciano was said to have been weeping and extremely nervous.

Prince Mikasa Is Transferred To Tokyo Post

(Continued From Page 1)

ous benevolence carried out by His Imperial Highness during the time indeed moved all greatly in that His Imperial Highness was personally carrying out the infinite graciousness of His Majesty the Emperor.

Greater Responsibilities

"With the War of Greater East Asia now in its decisive stage, weightier have become the responsibilities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. At this important juncture, the men and officers of the Expeditionary Forces as one man pledge their devotion to a speedy settlement of the China Affair in response to the will of His Imperial Highness.

"The Japanese military, government officials and civilians in China, with the noble examples set by His Imperial Highness before them, mean to tighten Sino-Japanese collaboration still further and dedicate themselves to the successful prosecution of the war, convinced of ultimate victory."

Dissension Divides Jugoslav Factions

(Continued From Page 1)

as an anti-Axis army command.

"Members of the Cairo government, by their bitter attacks against the partisans and the provisional government, closed the door once and for all against any hope of compromise and in so doing sealed their own political fate. By not repudiating their action and dismissing them from office, King Peter is letting his chances of regaining the throne slip through his fingers and indeed the moment may already have passed for him to redeem it."

Our Sea Eagles Hit Enemy Hard In the Gilberts

(Continued From Page 1)

and fled in disorder together with the others.

Four Raiders Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 14.—Imperial Naval Air Units and ground batteries intercepted and shot down four enemy planes, including F.40's and P.38's and set ablaze one fleeing B.24 when a formation of about 80 enemy fighter and bomber planes, consisting of B.24's, P.38's and F4U's came attacking our positions at Rabaul on New Britain Island in three waves on the morning of January 12.

One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

FILIPINOS ARE REMINDED OF HEROES' TEACHINGS

Domei

MANILA, January 12.—In the present task of nation building, Filipinos would do well to hark back to forms of human conduct propounded by their heroes, the execution of which would furnish the propelling power of the new Philippine Republic, Associate Justice Jorge Bocobo, declared in a radio speech last night.

He stated that the six moral principles which made Filipino heroes great are the following: a sense of obligation, civic courage honor, tolerance, love of truth and love of the country.

He pointed out that among the national heroes, who stand out as exemplary citizens and who actually put into action what they preached, are Dr. Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Apolina Rio Mabimi and Father Jose Burgos.

"Rizal, the greatest of them all, knew that if he followed the above moral principles, he would be killed, but still persisted, knowing his death would only make his own people strive harder to follow his teaching" Mr. Boboho stated.

"These guiding principles of human conduct constitute a priceless legacy from heroes, which of present Filipinos can lay hold of to vitalize the country's national structure."

Japan Gets More Steel

Domei

ANSHAN, January 13.—A noteworthy increase in the monthly shipment of steel to Japan thus far for the 1943-44 fiscal year has been registered by the Showa Steel Works. Particularly noteworthy is the month of December when the scheduled amount of shipment to Japan was topped by 30 per cent. It is expected that the scheduled shipment of steel by the Showa Steel Works to Japan for the current fiscal year will be met within this month.

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TOKYO. SATURDAY. JANUARY 15. 1944

Today Is Not 1918

The Anglo-American propagandists are assiduously trying to create the impression that the situation in Europe today resembles that of 1918 and that the collapse of the Axis is at hand. It is undeniable of course, that the surrender of the Badoglio regime in September, 1943 marked the start of a new stage in the development of European affairs. Although the Badoglio defection had only slight military effect on Germany because that nation has clearly anticipated such a betrayal, it nevertheless proved to be a turning point in Europe's political development. For after that, the anti-Axis machinations against the Balkans and Turkey did take on redoubled vigor and increased frenzy. This, together with the continuation of the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front, has given the anti-Axis camp some pretext for their claims. Seizing this situation, the Anglo-Americans are using it as a heaven-sent opportunity to spread the propaganda that it is "similar to the situation in 1918", thereby attempting to create the impression that the collapse of Germany and her allies is near at hand.

No great mental effort is necessary, however, to see that such a comparison and the wishful anti-Axis conclusion that Germany will give in some time in the near future are all a part of an Anglo-American plot. Anyone having even a slight knowledge of the situation which existed in Europe during the last World War can readily see that a totally different picture exists in the present war situation.

Although Germany had succeeded in terminating the war on the Eastern Front in the spring of 1918 as a result of the collapse of Tsarist Russia, the tide was fast turning against her by summer. Austria-Hungary was utterly exhausted both at the front and at home, and had broken down before an Italian counter-offensive. Bulgaria, another ally of Germany, had been badly shaken, while Turkey was also so exhausted as to be unable to continue any effective resistance against the Allies. Not only was Germany unable to gain aid from her allies, but she was also in a position wherein she had to send reinforcements to the fronts in Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria in order to prevent their imminent collapse.

Meanwhile, vast numbers of fresh American troops were pouring into the Western Front. The morale of the German forces was declining rapidly and by October they were retreating all along the Western Front. Added to this military plight was a series of critical difficulties shaking the German homeland, difficulties which eventually brought about the German downfall. There was discord among the military and political leaders; the people, with their economic life in a state of exhaustion and chaos, yearned for peace, and the military leaders lacked the judgment and ability for swift action demanded by the crisis.

In September, a great Allied offensive against Bulgaria caused a revolution in that country. Turkey's capitulation came at the end of October and the collapse of Austria-Hungary in the first part of November. Thus, though not a single square inch of her territory had been trod by the foe, Germany was forced to bow down before her enemies.

It is well remembered that such events were brought about largely through the plotting of the Allies, Wilson's Fourteen Points particularly causing the peoples of Germany and her allies to abandon their will to fight and wish fervently for peace.

Consider now the present situation of Germany and her allies both in Europe and in East Asia. It is clear at a glance that Germany today does not stand alone. Foremost among her allies is Japan which has succeeded in driving out the United States and Britain from East Asia and is keeping them occupied in a fight which is disastrous to them. In Europe, though Badoglio capitulated, Italy has been resurrected under the powerful leadership of Benito Mussolini. Bulgaria and the other allies of Germany continue to maintain a formidable fighting power and the economic life of their peoples remains solid and unshaken. The Axis camp, therefore, is found to be firmly consolidated and functioning powerfully.

Today there is, moreover, no Western Front. And although Germany is facing an all-out Soviet counter-offensive on the Eastern front, her effective bleeding operations have dealt devastatingly with the Red Army. The contracting of their lines have also enabled the German forces to store up considerable strength for future offensives. Moreover, Germany has established the Grand Fortress of Europe which will never permit an Anglo-American second front from scoring any success.

Domestic conditions in Germany today also reveal an absolutely different picture from that of 1918. The Germany of 1944 maintains a 90 per cent self-sufficiency in food supply and her internal structure is unshakably consolidated under the able leadership of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. There is absolute unity between the military and political leaders and the war of nerves of indiscriminate bombing waged by the anti-Axis nations has failed to produce its intended effect. Plots and designs aimed at arousing a desire for peace among the peoples of the Axis nations have only served to stimulate their fighting spirit and make still more clear-cut their confidence in and determination for final victory.

This is not all. All the anti-Axis acts of cajolery and intimidation, from the formulation of the so-called Atlantic Charter to the announcements of savage post-war solutions, have only brought closer Germany and the other nations of the Axis and have made still more determined their will to win. It is also interesting to note that the conflicting plans of the anti-Axis Powers have created disturbances and unrest among the smaller nations and exile governments in the same camp. In this respect, too, have the anti-Axis plans gone awry, producing only in their own camp the results which they had aimed at the Axis.

Lastly, Germany in the first World War had no clear-cut war aims, a fact which was fully taken advantage of by the Allies who adopted as their war cry the slogan, "Overthrow German imperialism". As a result, Germany was forced to occupy a position of isolation among the nations of the world and was destined to taste defeat in ideological warfare. Not so the Germany of the present war, however, for Germany today possesses unmistakable, clearly-defined war aims which consist in: (1) the establishment of a new world order; (2) the overthrow of Anglo-American plutocracy; and (3) the defense of Europe against Bolshevization. Against this the Anglo-Americans have no just war aims which they can hold up with any conviction, their true objective being world domination, a fact which is resulting in constant disorder within their camp.

It may thus be concluded that Germany has succeeded in maintaining intact her early military victory on the Western Front, that her position has become more consolidated with the progress of construction throughout Europe, and that she is enabled thereby to endure and emerge victorious from the war no matter how protracted it becomes. This may be likened to the present situation of Japan in Greater East Asia. It is partly because of these facts that the Anglo-Americans are showing an over-eagerness to end the war in the shortest possible period of time and are carrying on various international plots to supplement their lack of military success. No one can doubt, therefore, that ultimate victory will be Germany's in the present world conflict.

A Year Ago Today

January 15, 1943

The frontier between French Morocco and Spanish Morocco has been closed.

* *

As a means to prevent the spread of the black plague now raging in Palestine, British authorities there have issued orders to burn down the houses of the afflicted. The order is only applicable to residential quarters of Arabs and indignation and resentment are being shown by the people due to this British discrimination against them.

* *

Due to the Wartime Labor Board's intervention, the large-scale coal mine strike in Pennsylvania is assuming serious proportions. As the result of the intervention of the Government which expressed its intention of taking over the coal mines in the event of the laborers' refusal to return to work immediately, the strikers divided themselves into two groups, one of seconding the immediate return to work and the other in favor of continuing the the strike.

* *

Political unrest in Iran is mounting and spreading with the situation unremedied since the food riot and the resentment of the people over the attitude of the Anglo-American armed forces growing more and more acute. The city of Teheran is being patrolled by British soldiers. In the last few days the British have taken over all the main factories, railway stations, fuel depots and the like in the country, while American troops have seized the oil refineries and food depots in the southern part of Iran.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

'Philippines for Filipinos'

(From The Shanghai Times)

Philippine independence having been solemnly proclaimed before the whole world on October 14, 1943, the Philippines is now a free and independent nation to be governed through its own republican administrative system. The declaration of Philippine independence leaves us in no doubt regarding the Filipinos' grim determination to uphold the principle of "a Philippines for Filipinos," never to brook any interference at the hands of any foreign country. All Filipinos thus make it their first and foremost concern as proud citizens of the newly-established republic to maintain sovereignty and freedom for their own country. Undoubtedly, nothing will serve to accelerate the building of Greater East Asia more steadily than the unity and security of each nation in this region will do. Indeed, upon this will the solidarity of Asia as a whole hinge to a very large extent, if not entirely. The Philippine Republic will certainly be able to put its own house in order and contribute its share toward the reconstruction of a new order in East Asia.

That the Filipinos now owe no allegiance to any foreign nation, that they "pledge their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor" to defend their territorial integrity, is also obvious from the same historic document. The Filipinos, however, will have to promote education as well as industry and commerce, that they may become strong enough to defend themselves against aggression, military, political, economic or cultural. Above all, they must purge their minds most thoroughly of all stains of Anglo-American ideology and learn to do their own thinking and planning so as to enhance their national power and render effective cooperation in emancipating and defending the whole of Asia.

The most important thing the Filipinos are required to note in this connection is the fact that now that they have proclaimed their independence, it is up to them to preserve and defend it in the face of all difficulties. By so doing they can not only safeguard the welfare of their own posterity but also boost human progress and champion the cause of lasting peace and justice. It is also imperative for the Filipinos to see for themselves what it is to stand on their own feet instead of being "accorded" nominal independence under the auspices of American plutocracy as has been suggested by the United States President. They certainly ought to tell what is real unqualified freedom from what is not, if they are to enjoy a full measure of benefit of national independence, both material and spiritual.

As regards the Philippines' relations with Japan and her position in the War of Greater East Asia, the Japan-Philippine Treaty of Alliance, which was signed immediately after the independence of the Philippines, clearly defines how and where the newly born republic stands in the whole scheme of Greater East Asia. By virtue of this new pact, the two nations are to be enabled to cooperate closely in building "a Greater East Asia based on justice" and maintain "perpetual relations of good neighborliness and amity on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territories". It is thus as clear as day that mutual respect of independence will be the keynote of future Japanese-Philippine relations, which will certainly prove pivotal in securing lasting peace and prosperity for all East Asiatic nations alike.

Truth Versus Fiction

(From the Noon Extra)

When, in the blissful pre-war days of 1941, U.S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox boastfully claimed that the United States navy could blow the Japanese Fleet out of the Pacific in two weeks, he unwittingly set the pattern for American propaganda to follow. His statement was a bald lie, even if he did not know it at the time, while the debacle at Pearl Harbor and subsequent serious defeats suffered by the American naval forces have had no effect whatever on Knox's painful predilection for vain boasting.

The Americans are now irrevocably committed to a policy of lies and boasting. They are so deeply enmeshed in the snare of their own untruths that it is virtually impossible to admit even part of the truth lest the whole edifice of lies collapses.

It is the contention of the American propaganda machine that the United States has been on the counter-offensive since August, 1942. In the 17 months that have elapsed since the first American landing on Guadalcanal in the Solomons, Washington has claimed an unbroken series of crushing "victories" in which the Americans allegedly have sunk more warships than the Japanese Navy possesses. Yet despite these great "victories," which should have cleared the seas of Japanese warships, the Americans have been unable to improve on their island-hopping strategy. Heavy fighting is reported to be taking place on Bougainville Island, with the American War Department cautioning the American people to expect a long and hard struggle for possession of the largest island in the Solomons group. In the meantime the American forces have been driven off Choiseul Island southeast of Bougainville. Therefore it is quite clear that the all out American counter-offensive, now in its 18th month, has failed to net the Americans a single group of infinitesimal islands in the Pacific, a fact which goes far in refuting the bombastic American claims of victory.

Abandoned Chungking

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

A neutral press correspondent in London has revealed that, abandoning the principle of "aid to Chungking" through a counter-offensive on Burma, the Anglo-Americans are contemplating a "fundamental change" in their strategy. The nonmaterialization of the loudly-propagandized anti-Axis Burma counter-offensive, which the world for months has been told to expect at any moment, seems to lend credence to the Zurich report that the Anglo-Americans are changing their plans.

The Arakan tragedy enacted by the then General Wavell is a grim reminder to the Anglo-Americans of the fate that awaits them in any renewed bid to cross over the Arakan Range into Burma, while the odds are overwhelmingly against them in the case of amphibious operations against Burma "because, firstly, the Burmese coast does not offer suitable landing beaches, secondly, Japan has developed a transportation system radiating from Rangoon which enables them to rush reinforcements to any threatened points, and thirdly Burmese enmity toward the Anglo-Americans was already amply demonstrated in 1942 and would prove a major hindrance in such operations."

It is, therefore, suggested in the Zurich report that Burma may be entirely by-passed with the decision to do so, the Anglo Americans will automatically be abandoning their "aid to Chungking" principle through a counter-offensive on Burma. If the report is correct in essentials, it means the second failure of the Anglo-Americans' plans for a counter-offensive on Burma, the first being the Arakan debacle. At any rate, the reasons why the Anglo-Americans may "leave Chungking to its own devices" seem quite plausible, and it is interesting to note that already there is uneasiness in Chungking, which is reported to be viewing the "Anglo-American desire to sidestep Burma with distinct suspicion and distaste, looking upon it as a betrayal of Chungking's hopes and weakness in Anglo-American military power."

By-passing of Burma for an attack on other Japanese-occupied areas is easier said than done; in fact, it can hardly be done without the enemy forces being wiped out. In this connection, we recall the following declaration of Colonel Koichi Okubo: "If the enemy, starting from Ceylon, attempts to mass a large fleet and considerable air and land forces for launching an attack on us he will meet the same fate as he experienced at Pearl Harbor or in the waters off Malai before he has even started. Again, if he sends considerable forces to approach Sumatra and Malai, two-thirds of those crossing the Indian Ocean will be dispatched to the bottom of the sea. . . . ."

Years of so-called "alliance" with Britain and the United States have bared to Chungking (but alas! its leaders seem blind to the lesson) a succession of instances in which the Anglo-Americans have let down their Chinese "ally." For the Anglo-Americans are fully aware of the fact that, from the military point of view, the value of Chungking is nil, although the potential value of Chungking as a medium for the exploitation of the Chinese masses is inversely great. It is for the second reason alone that the Anglo-Americans are extending "aid" to Chungking hanging on to the slenderest hope of revitalizing Chungking forces, a hope that is fast vanishing.

Once again, the Anglo-Americans are reported to be abandoning their "aid to Chungking" principle—another concrete proof that they will not fight Chiang's war but their own for the restoration of their domination over East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Chastity enables the soul to breathe a pure air in the foulest places. Continence makes her strong, no matter in what condition the body may be. Her sway over the senses makes her queenly: her light and peace render her beautiful.—Joubert.

News Behind the News

By MASAO DODO

Roosevelt's Man Friday

Editor's note: This is the first part of an article in two installments by Masao Dodo on the changing pattern of America's home front viewed through the role of Harry Hopkins.

I

The "Who's Who 1943" gives the home address of Harry L. Hopkins as: c/o the White House, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Across the oval study of the Presidential mansion, two bedrooms face each other. In one of them sleeps Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the other lives his Man Friday—Harry Hopkins. The jingoist master trusts his Man Friday as he does no one else. And more intimately than anyone else, Man Friday knows the ins and outs of the charlatan master's mental quirks.

Last week, the news was flashed around the world that the Democratic Party was on a warpath against the unique partnership. The stage is being set, the report goes on to say, for a showdown at or before the National Convention of the Party this summer. Hopkins has been known as a man who has never singed his wings. What are the chances of his political survival? The question not only involves the political fortunes of Hopkins and Roosevelt but it encompasses the whole width and breadth of the changing pattern of America's war efforts.

On July 30, 1942, a White House wedding was held for the first time in 24 years. The signal favor was bestowed upon Man Friday Hopkins for his nuptial with Mrs. Louise Macy—his third marriage to date. For many years, Hopkins' twelve-year-old daughter Diana has been a virtual ward of her "Auntie Eleanor." A few weeks before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, an American magazine writer waxed particularly eloquent in describing the relation between Roosevelt and Hopkins.

Knows His Roosevelt

"Hopkins knows Roosevelt," the American pundit wrote, "better than any other member of the President's entourage. He knows when to put in his two cents' worth and when to keep quiet. He knows how to dance away when the many-faceted Roosevelt personality shone too brightly, how to flutter near when the brilliance subsided. With his own fluency and charm Hopkins can divert Roosevelt with jokes, anecdotes, a tart review of the day's' incidents. They find pleasure simply in each other's presence. But when he talks business with the Boss, Hopkins is a sympathetic listener who understands, encourages—and then with unquestioning loyalty and slashing contempt for cost and red tape puts his chief's ideas into action."

A few more words about the personal background of Man Friday himself. Born 53 years ago, in Sioux City, Iowa, Hopkins grew up like any other American youth of his day. During his college days at Grinnell, he thought he was going to be a newspaperman. But somehow he discovered that he did not quite have the make for the profession. Instead, he chose social service work. And he entered that unique field at a unique stage of America's social and economic development. The age of Babbitts and Big Money was just dawning on the United States then. Though it is hard to say how advertently, Harry Hopkins happened to identify himself with that dawn in his chosen field.

His career as a social worker started inconspicuously enough—as councilor at a summer camp for poor children. But within three years, at the age of 25, he was placed at the head of New York City's Board of Child Welfare. Then came the World War and the American entry in 1917. Hopkins volunteered but was rejected for bad eyesight. His immediate step was vicarious but right in line with the rising course of his chosen career—chief of the Red Cross Southern Division with headquarters at New Orleans. The end of the War found him being made assistant director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Another few years, in 1924 and at the age of 34, he began to take charge of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association at $10,000 a year—a top-notch position in the social service field.

Was No St. Augustine

Now, a successful social worker in America's Babbitt and Big Money Age was no St. Augustine. The United States was taking more than her full advantage of the newly instituted Regime of the Washington Conference. The American people were ostensibly assured that the world economy was "stabilized" with the United States as its permanent creditor, holding the permanently favorable end of trade balance. They were made to feel that America's unique new financial position was further enhanced by both the military and political schemes of the Washington Regime, under which she succeeded in getting the numerical upperhand of the 5-5-3 naval ratio and, at the same time, in paving a way for her eventual economic and political hegemony in Asia through her predatory use of the Nine Power Treaty. That all these were at the cramping expense of the rest of mankind was none of her apparent concern. The American self-assurance translated itself into a sudden spread of mass production in all lines of industry. The self-assurance opened a way for a sudden expansion of financial credit with eternity as its allowable term of solvency. The popularized automobile at once became the winged chariot for the nationwide rush at the real estate boom. The Age of Babbitts and Big Money was in full swing in a stupendous way. And the stupendous swing left no human enterprise beyond the wide arc of its sweep. America's social service field was no exception.

Social work in the United States is, by its nature, inseparably bound up with politics. Charity is claimed by its prospective beneficiary as his due rather than begged for as benevolence. Its ruling tendency is to beget Huey "King Fish" Long of Louisiana rather than to produce St. Augustine of the latter-day Roman world. Its perennial pressure is toward a New Deal of the prodigal Roosevelt rather than toward the Normalcy of international feasibility.

Commercial Competition Taboo

Another peculiar element in America's social service work is its boondoggling nature. Its cardinal taboo is competition with commercial enterprises. Its golden rule is to let lucrative crumbs fall into the coffers of private interests. These two rules restrict the work of social service in America to its peculiar course. For, in the land that professes freedom of enterprise, what human interest can be expected to remain free from private and commercial exploitation? And social service work, if it amounts to anything, deals directly with some definitely specified human interests. It follows, then, that the money for social service in America has to be spent in such a way that the spending promotes social welfare without stepping on the toes of private commerce and, at the same time, with some pork-barrel device to render material benefit for outside groups. Otherwise, pressures would be at once exerted for its extinction. It also follows that, in the Age of Babbitts and Big Money, social work had to consort, for its own survival, with Babbitts and Big Money in a big way.

Such was the stage that was set for Harry Hopkins when he took charge of the large social service organization in 1924. He found himself at once squarely astride the big swing of the greatest business boom in American history. His subsequent rise to power and influence was phenomenal. An American writer summarizes the ten years in the following words:

"Hopkins remained with the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association until 1933, meeting important people. Five years before, however, he had met the man he was later to call Boss. Together they fought the good fight for Al Smith. And when Franklin Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, set up the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, he and Mrs. Roosevelt agreed that Harry was just the man to run it. In May, 1933, Roosevelt took him to Washington as Federal Relief Administrator, soon to head Civil Works Administration (initial appropriation: 3,300 million dollars) and its successor, Works Progress Administration."

Notice Tremendous Leap

Here, in this process one can not fail to notice a tremendous leap in the career of Harry Hopkins—from the Boom Age social work to the prodigal New Deal Era. And that one tremendous leap took him clear across the Depression gap of 1929-1933. A close examination of the social forces that were at work in the United States under the Washington Conference Regime would readily reveal the secret of that leap. And that lap was also the one Franklin Roosevelt took for carrying on the ruthlessly imperialistic pace, which destined his country to the present war. In other words, the New Deal was America's desperate attempt to perpetuate the monopolistic advantages of the Washington Conference Regime after the basic conditions of those advantages had crumbled away at home in the United States. The underlying despair is the secret of the personal relation between Roosevelt and his Man Friday Hopkins.

The key to the decade-long phenomenon of the New Deal is, of course, the squandering of the red-ink public money to the astounding tune of 40 billion dollars. In this unprecedented extravaganza of prodigality, Roosevelt was the official bidder, Congress the provider, and Hopkins was the chief dealer-out. "His closest friends concede," writes an American writer, "that no man could disburse such astronomical sums as Hopkins handed out and keep any appreciation of the value of money." When Hopkins tackles a

(Continued on Page 3)

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM OF THE ANTI-AXIS

Vessels Built by U.S. Declining In Quality

By SUMIO TAMURA
(From the Toa Kokusei)

The current world war takes the shape of an all-out war. In the present-day warfare, shipping, as well as aerial power, is the principal factor in deciding the victory or defeat of a nation.

With this in mind, let us see what trend the shipping power of the anti-Axis nations has been following since the outbreak of the war. However, since our concern is chiefly with the potential capabilities of the enemy, I shall dwell here on that point rather than on the present or actual conditions.

Shipping Tonnage Before War

Before the outbreak of World War II, in other words up to June, 1939, the total shipping tonnage of the entire world was estimated to exceed 66,000,000 tons. Out of this Great Britain was credited with 20 per cent or 17,890,000 tons. Including the shipping tonnage of her dominions, her figures soared to an astounding tonnage of more than 21,000,000 tons. The United States claimed only 8,910,000 tons.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the war, Great Britain seized the vessels of Norway, Belgium, Poland, France Greece and other neutral countries, thus further increasing her shipping tonnage by 9,972,000 tons. In the spring of 1941, the United States coercively seized the ships of non-combatant countries lying at anchor in her harbors, adding to her share 475,000 tons. Besides this, 2,500,000 tons of Central and South American countries were brought under her control.

Thus, the gross shipping tonnage in possession of the combined Anglo-American nations immediately after the outbreak of the war was as follows:

	Tons
Britain and U.S.	29,910,000
Neutral countries	12,693,000
Total	42,653,000

Anglo-American Losses

As soon as war broke out, submarine warface was begun and intensified as the war progressed. As a result, Anglo-American shipping was reduced by 200,000 to 1,000,000 tons. The total tonnage of shippings sunk at the end of each year since the outbreak of the war is as follows:

	Tons
1939	1,305,000
1940	7,715,000
1941	14,933,000
1942	24,055,000

The sinking of enemy shipping by Italian submarines is as follow:

	Tons
Merchant ships	1,110,000
Oil tankers	277,000
Total	1,387,000

The above losses were inflicted on the anti-Axis shipping power by the Axis Navy. By adding to this the results achieved by the Axis air forces, the figure would sum up to about 2,000,000 tons. This will rise still further if we should include the great results accomplished by the Imperial Japanese Forces. The Japanese Navy—sank, from the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia till May 1943, 369 anti-Axis ships, totalling 2,500,000 tons. Besides this, the Army has either sunk or seized about 3,000,000 tons of enemy vessels. Hence, the aggregate shipping losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans since the beginning of the European War are as follow:

Sunk by:	Tons
Germans (till the end of 1942)	24,055,000
Italians (" ")	2,000,000
Japanese (" May/'43)	3,000,000
Total	29,055,000

This means that at least 70 per cent of the original Anglo-American shipping power had been reduced from June 1939 to May 1943.

Losses Replaced

But replacements have been constantly taking place on these losses. Although England has not revealed her figures on shipbuilding as the United States has done or is doing, it is estimated that she has built approximately 450,000 tons during the latter part of 1939, 560,000 tons in 1940, 850,000 tons in 1941, 1,200,000 tons in 1942. And the most recent replacements are to be seen at about 100,000 tons each month.

Before the outbreak of the War, the United States was a second or third rate nation as regards shipping power, but since 1938, coping with the sudden change in international political situation, she launched a long-term ten-year shipbuilding program which called for the building of 50 ships a year. This meant that by the end of the ten-year term she would have 500 superior passenger and freight vessels. But on the following year of 1939, instigated by Britain, she made an emergency program, apart from the one set forth the previous year. After this, three expansion plans were concocted between 1941 and 1943 with the intention of increasing the number of ships to 1383, comprising a huge merchant fleet of 10,000,000 tons.

At the time, President Roosevelt

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Down With Tyranny in
The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the
Victory of Asia

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Press Comments

Saturday, January 15
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Failure of Mahan Strategy

Failure of Mahan Strategy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The enemy offensive, no doubt, is aimed at the gaining of absolute air-power over the Rabaul area preliminary to a general offensive on that important base. Thus the Americans, in landing on the western part of New Britain and conducting air attacks from Bougainville and the western tip of New Guinea, are concentrating on the acquisition of supremacy in the air.

It cannot be denied, however, that there is a fatal weakness in the enemy's fundamental strategy. The American naval policy was first framed by A. T. Mahan and launched by Theodore Roosevelt.

When America completed the internal development of the country by the end of the 19th century, this naval policy found the outlet for its energy in Asia and it became the spearhead of a policy to perpetuate the prosperity of the American people through armed control of Asia. The preamble to the United States naval program that was completed immediately after the Washington Conference said that naval power in combat was to be made the primary object for the maintenance of national policy and commerce. It was clear that this program was rooted in an intention to intimidate Japan and to invade Asia. In other words the American navy was built up far beyond the scope necessary for national defense and as a means of capturing the Asian market and resources.

The Pacific strategy of the United States navy has been evolved in accordance with that agressive design. A. T. Mahan considered men, warships, merchant ships and bases the four components of naval power and urged the absolute necessity of securing a chain of bases since the operational radius of a fleet was limited to 2,500 nautical miles. The United States navy today, making land-based air forces its main combat strength, is merely following the principle laid down by Mahan.

Just as the importance of bases has epochally increased with the change from sailing ships to steamers which require coal and water supplies, the importance of bases has increased tenfold with the emergence of aircraft as the mainstay of naval power, since planes have a shorter operational radius and wear out far more quickly than ships. Thus it has come about that the chances of victory or defeat in naval warfare have come to depend on the number of land bases and floating bases (aircraft-carriers) that can be effectively used.

The key to the Pacific War lies in the prompt capture of as many land bases and mobilization of as many aircraft-carriers as possible. It is for this reason that the United States is so desperately devoting the three components of its naval power, warship, merchant ships and men for the capture of bases. But if we survey the operations so far, we find that the Mahan strategy is gradually being upset because of the tremendous losses suffered in warships and men, especially in regard to men who are difficult to replace.

Exposed to the iron defense of our bases and the terrific destructive power of our air forces, how are the Americans to secure so many air bases with the limited men at their disposal? The war leaders of the United States are now confronted with this fatal fact.

Chungking Fails to Stem Famine in Honan Province

Domei

CANTON, January 14.—The inability of Chungking to cope with the famine situation in Honan Province was admitted by Chang Kung-t', adviser to the Chungking regime, in a press interview yesterday, according to Chungking radio broadcasts. Chang explained the situation in the famine-stricken districts and further declared that relief measures are not making any visible progress.

"The famine in Honan Province is mostly due to ravages from locust hordes and floods," he explained. "Out of the 110 prefectures in the province, 44 have been laid waste by large hordes of locusts swarming over the land. Thirty-five prefectures suffered heavy damage from floods.

"The Executive Yuan has dispersed relief funds of $20,000,000 and food purchasing funds of $10,000,000. In addition to this, a sum of $10,000,000 was paid to the suffering masses by undertaking the construction of levees on the Yellow River. Also, the Agricultural Bank made a loan of $10,000,000 to the province at Government orders. However, as the Government is submerged in coping with various war problems, the relief measures for the famine victims are not progressing with anticipated smoothness."

'SOLDIER VOTE' PLAN, BIG ROOSEVELT HOPE, MEETS 1ST SET-BACK

Lower House Committee Rejects All Proposals; Problem Given to States

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—The elections committee of the House of Representatives rejected all proposals for a uniform ballot for men and women in the United States armed forces and approved by a seven to five vote a modified form of a Senate-approved measure turning the soldier vote problem to the States, according to a Washington dispatch.

Committee chairman, Representative Eugene Worley, Democrat from Texas, announced that he planned to carry the fight for a uniform ballot to the House floor, declaring "the action taken by the Committee means more than 11 million in the armed forces will not get to vote in the next election. This action will destroy their morale more effectively than all the enemy bullets, bombs and propaganda have ever been able to." Worley said that both representatives of the army and navy had told the committee that they could not get State ballots to an "appreciable" number of soldiers, especially those overseas, under 48 different State systems.

It will be recalled that American political commentators have already interpreted the various speeches made in the past by President Roosevelt as making a bid for the soldiers' vote in order to ensure his re-election as President.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Washington said that Roosevelt's wartime budget demanding another ¥100,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, is meeting stiff opposition from the Republicans in Congress. This dispatch quoted Representative John Taber, Republican from New York, and ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, as charging that the "whole thing was padded."

London dispatches said that the newspapers in the British capital made note of the fact that Roosevelt asserted in the budget message that "we cannot safely rely on a 1944 victory."

New Curb on Strikers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Representative Howard Smith, author of the present strike suppression law submitted another anti-strike bill to Congress, today, according to Washington reports.

The new bill is far stricter in substance than the present law, and aims at making all strikes during the war illegal, whatever their circumstances might be. The bill provides for depriving labor unions, declaring strikes, of their legal status and protection. Also, representatives of striking labor unions will be barred from mediation meetings held by the War Labor Board.

Jew-Pacifying Week

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—Setting aside the period of February 20 to 26 as "Brotherhood Week", today, President Roosevelt exhorted the American people to discard all feeling of racial discriminations and to cooperate in efforts to strengthen national unity, say dispatches from Washington. The motive underlying the President's action is seemingly for the purpose of cajoling the Jews in the United States.

Java Judicial Structure Due for Reorganization

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 14.—With a view to streamlining the judicial machinery, the Japanese Military Administration in Java today promulgated a Government decree reorganizing the judicial structure, which will be put in force from tomorrow. It has been revealed that according to the new decree, the business of the Supreme Judicial Court as well as that of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office will be suspended for the time being.

The statement issued by the Japanese Military Administration in this connection disclosed the fact that the present step is merely a temporary measure to be enforced until lawsuits can be permitted in general. The statement added that when lawsuits are permitted in general in the future, the business of the Supreme Judicial Court as well as that of the Supreme Public Procurator's Office will be resumed.

Virtual Suspension of Exports to Bolivia Seen as U.S. Announces 'Limited Embargo'

Vatican Considers New Regime as De Facto Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—Indications that the United States is resorting to economic sanctions against the new Bolivian regime were seen in the announcement made last night by the Foreign Economic Administration of the United States which virtually suspended exports to Bolivia, according to a Washington report.

The announcement said that the Foreign Economic Administration temporarily excludes Bolivia from the simplified export controls which hitherto facilitated the granting of export licenses because the United States does not recognize the Bolivian Government.

Under the new setup, the Foreign Economic Administration itself will henceforth investigate in detail all applications regarding United States trade with Bolivia instead of merely reviewing the Bolivian Government's recommendations.

The Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune interpreted the action as a "limited embargo" against Bolivia.

Meanwhile, the United States and other Latin American nations, except Argentina, were reported to be continuing exchanging information regarding the "forces behind the Bolivian coup."

A report from La Paz quoted the Bolivian Foreign Ministry as announcing that the Vatican considers the new Bolivian regime as the de facto government pending its recognition by other neutrals.

Hull Confers With Envoys

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—The Brazilian Ambassador to Washington called on Secretary of State Hull today, and also the Chilean Ambassador conferred with the Secretary of State, according to Washington reports.

Col. Omero Principini Visits Nippon Times; Holds Talks With Go

Colonel Omero Principini, Protector of Italian rights in Japan, accompanied by Dr. Mirko Ardemagni of the Italian Embassy and Vincenzo Comito, correspondent of the Gazzeta del Popolo, called at the office of the Nippon Times today at 11 a.m. After expressing deep appreciation of the efforts of the Nippon Times for promoting closer and friendly relations with Italy, Colonel Principini exchanged frank views on current topics with President Toshi Go of the Nippon Times.

THAILAND UNSHAKEN BY BLIND AIR RAIDS

Foe Attacks Bangkok Four Times This Year; Defense Setup Sound

Domei

BANGKOK, January 14.—Enemy air forces have made four blind bombing raids on this city since the attack on November 19, with the last terror raid being made on January 12. However, the citizens of Bangkok, courageous and filled with the determination to continue work as usual, are busily strengthening the air-defense setup.

As the citizens of this city were unprepared when the enemy launched its air attacks on Bangkok last year, they suffered some casualties, but since the beginning of this year they have taken full precautions against the enemy's barbarous attacks.

When the air raid alarm is sounded the people now know exactly how to behave, and when the enemy planes appear overhead and drop

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

U.S. to Reduce Strength Of Coast Defense Areas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The United States War and Navy Departments in a joint statement, today, announced the reduction in military strength detailed to coast districts in order to send more men abroad, according to Washington reports. The joint statement follows:

"The military strength detailed to coast districts will be reduced as a means of avoiding personnel waste. Such troops released from coast services will be sent abroad."

Uruguay Names Envoy

Domei

BUNEOS AIRES, January 14.—Uruguayan Socialist leader, Emilio Frugoni, was appointed by President Jose Amezaga as Uruguay's Minister to Moscow, reports a Montevideo dispatch. This is the first time in many years that Uruguay will have a diplomatic representative in the Soviet Union.

U.S. Envoy Burdett Dies

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—American Minister to New Zealand, William Carter Burdett, 59, died today following a brief illness, it was learned from Wellington, New Zealand.

F.D.R. LEADING U.S. TO FINANCIAL RUIN

Roosevelt Scheming To Gain Fourth Term, Germans Emphasize

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—President Roosevelt's budget message, according to the opinion in competent Berlin quarters, leaves no room for doubt that the American President is fast rushing the country into financial ruin. Seen from a political point of view, Roosevelt's budget aims at the establishment of a "fait accompli" by the continuation of his administration for years to come.

This same intention led to the planned introduction of the "national service law." When the American public approaches the ballot box in November, it is expected to vote with the knowledge that to name any other but Roosevelt for candidate will be absolutely useless since the program established by the latter will continue through any means.

By proposing the introduction of the "national service law" and by establishing a new budget, no doubt it is Roosevelt's intention to curtail the liberty of action of all other except his own administration to such an extent that his re-election to a fourth term will be the only possible solution.

Personnel Cut Effected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—In order to counter the bitter condemnation in Congressional circles of the extravagant financial policy of the Roosevelt regime, President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress reported that a major reduction in the civil service personnel has been effected, according to information received here from Washington.

As of October last year, the total number of civil service officials in the United States was 2,798,000 and the total for Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone and other overseas territories of the United States 154,000. These figures represent a decrease of 205,000 officials compared with those for June last year when the swelling in the Government personnel was at its height.

Of the civil list as of October, nearly three-fourths are officials of the War and Navy Departments. The greater part of the reduction has thus been carried out in the

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

ENVOY YOSHIZAWA ARRIVES IN JAPAN; LAUDS RICE PACT

Says French Indo-China Is Offering Concrete Cooperation to Nippon

The Rice Agreement with French Indo-China, which was successfully concluded on January 5, manifests conclusively the splendid cooperation that country is offering to Japan, asserted Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived at Fukuoka on Friday afternoon.

"I am happy to announce that the people and leaders of French Indo-China are showing a remarkable spirit of cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the war," declared Ambassador Yoshizawa.

Continuing, he disclosed that with the successful conclusion of the Rice Agreement nearly all of the pending issues between Japan and French Indo-China have been settled. He added that en route to Japan he had stopped at Shonan and the Philippines and had discovered that developments there were progressing smoothly.

In conclusion, the Ambassador asserted that "the War of Greater East Asia appears to have finally entered the decisive stage with the British about to launch a counter-offensive on Burma, but the Imperial Forces are fully prepared and are waiting for the opportunity to deal the foe an annihilating blow."

Ambassador Yoshizawa, who has returned to Japan to attend the present session of the Diet as well as to confer on various problems with his home Government, is expected to remain here for about three months.

Thai Women Cadets Hold Graduation Exercises

Domei

BANGKOK, January 14.—A ceremony for the first graduating class of Thai women cadets was held at the Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram's official residence at 2:30 p.m. today. Present were Prime Minister Phibun, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Military Forces, Education Minister Prayoon Phamon Montri, a member of the National Defense Council, Mrs. Phibun and others.

To each graduating cadet, Prime Minister Phibun personally presented the second-lieutenant's shoulder-strap, a service sword and the diploma. The Prime Minister's daughter was also among the graduating members.

After finishing a three-month actual field training, the commissioned women officers will organize corps, comprised of non-commissioned women officers, who are expected to graduate in the near future, and of newly enlisted volunteer women soldiers.

Observing June 24, the day commemorating Thailand's revolution, as an opportune time, the women's corps will assume their duties on Thailand's first line of defense.

U.S. Aids Relief Body

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate approved the outlay of $1,350,000,000 toward the expense of the Anti-Axis Restoration and Relief Committee, according to Washington reports.

In this connection, the New York Times said that the attitude of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on this matter means a victory of the international cooperation principle of the United States.

U.S. Aping British Military As Solons Plan Creating Field Marshal, Fleet Admiral Titles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—A bill has been jointly submitted to both Houses of Congress proposing the institution of field-marshals and fleet-admirals in the United States army and navy by Senator David Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, according to Washington reports.

According to the bill, the United States army will have two field-marshals, and the navy, two fleet-admirals. It is proposed to make General George C. Marshall, Chief of Army Staff, and General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Force, Field-Marshals, and Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and Chief of Naval Staff, and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, Fleet-Admirals.

This plan has been proposed because the British army and navy have officers with the ranks of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals, while the United States army and navy have no such high titles, and consequently at joint military conferences there often arise delicate questions concerning the seating of the British and American delegates.

During the first World War, General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces, was given the title of Marshal.

AN EPOCHAL MEETING occurred at Nanking in May of last year between His Imperial Highness Major Prince Takahito Mikasa, who was then graciously serving as staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, through the respectful introduction of General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. Shown above is His Imperial Highness engaged in conversation with the Chinese leader. (Passed by War Ministry)

EXILED POLES DUE TO CLARIFY STAND

Refugees Will Likely Maintain Firm Policy Toward Soviet Union

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The refugee Polish government will issue a statement soon on the solution of the Soviet-Polish question, but it is observed that in the coming statement, the Polish regime will maintain a very firm attitude, demanding restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as a prerequisite to opening negotiations on the frontier question.

Re-examine Statement

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The refugee Polish Government called an urgent Cabinet meeting at midnight and re-examined the draft of its statement on the Polish-Soviet frontier question, on the basis of the conference held yesterday afternoon with British Foreign Secretary Eden, according to London reports.

British Seen Worried

The British Government is planning a Cabinet session shortly to consider means of settling the new situation that has arisen between the Soviet Union and Poland, according to Stockholm dispatches, as reported by the Asahi. London authorities are regarding the new situation as quite serious for the Polish exile government. That is to say, although the Soviet demand concerning the Polish frontier is only a minor matter when viewed from the standpoint of the Soviet Union, it is quite an important question for Poland.

The Polish authorities at London are expressing anger at the extremely severe demand of the Soviet asking for almost one-half of the former Polish territory, in addition to the great sacrifices Poland had already suffered in the present war.

On the other hand, the British side is trying its best to appease the Poles. If the Polish side has any intention of opening negotiations with the Soviet Union, Premier Eduard Benes of the refugee Czecho-

(Continued on Col. 5 Page 2)

Quake Hits California; Train Wrecked in Texas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—An earthquake shook Long Beach, California, early this morning, according to a dispatch from Long Beach. No damage has thus far been reported.

It will be recalled that Long Beach was the scene of a serious earthquake in March, 1933, when many people were killed.

Meanwhile, it has been reported from Novice, Texas, that 12 passengers were killed and more than 50 injured tonight when a passenger train struck the rear end of another train at the Novice Station on the Santa Fe Line. Circumstances of the wreck are not entirely clear. Train Master, E. Barker, said that it apparently was caused by snowfall and the faulty communication system.

In this collison, three cars of the train standing on the track were telescoped when the onrushing train bound for California from New Orleans and Houston ploughed into it.

Jugoslav Partisans, Facing Annihilation, Give Up Capital City

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—London reports, quoting official Jugoslav sources, said that Marshal Tito's partisans have been forced to abandon their provisional capital at Jajce and that German troops are now threatening to break through and envelope large units of the Tito army. Reports from Cairo said that newly-arrived refugees admitted the virtual collapse of guerrilla activities in Greece. They said that organized resistance against the German forces there was at the lowest ebb in 18 months.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 14

Strong Soviet attacks northwest of Kerch were warded off. At the Nipol bridgehead, the Soviets extended their attacks over further sectors but were repulsed in heavy fighting.

In the area west of Kirovograd, our troops split up several Soviet offensive formations and after tough fighting, the gap in the front was closed in a counter-thrust. Ten Soviet tanks and 30 guns were destroyed in the course of this operation.

South and southwest of Cherkassy, fighting of local importance against the Soviet forces which penetrated the German lines is in full swing. Meanwhile, the Soviets were repulsed further in the Pogrebitsche area. A Soviet tank formation which penetrated into the area west of Berdichev was annihilated after it suffered the destruction of 55 tanks and eight storm guns.

Our troops are offering further fierce resistance against the advancing Soviets in the areas southwest and west of Novograd Volinsk. The strong Soviet pressure west of Rechitza is still continuing, and the troops belonging to one Reich tank division destroyed 19 Soviet tanks in the defense against heavy Soviet thrusts.

The violence of the Soviet thrusts in the Vitebsk area decreased under the pressure of heavy losses suffered on the day before. Minor thrusts were warded off. The Soviets during the last two days lost altogether 335 tanks on the Eastern Front.

In southern Italy, the enemy launched an attack west and northwest of Venafro with increased violence and a heavy battle is in full swing. At the other remaining front sectors, no major operations took place except vanguard skirmishes on the Garigliano.

Enemy destroyers which attempted to shell the town of Civitanovi on th Adriatic Sea Coast were repulsed by the coastal batteries of the naval command. They fled after having received several hits which caused fires on board.

Last night, some British planes dropped bombs over western Germany. In retaliation, German bombers raided special targets in south-eastern England yesterday evening.

New U.S. Envoy to Peru Named

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—President Roosevelt appointed today Minister to Haiti John Campbell White as the United States Ambassador to Peru, according to Washington reports.

BULLETINS

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 15.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Navy raided the enemy airfield and military establishments on Tarawa Island in two attacks on the night of January 12 and obtained great results.

One place in the enemy position was exploded while two other places were set afire, one of which was enveloped in heavy flames. All the Japanese planes returned safely without any damage.

Kaimana Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 15.—On the morning of January 13, three four-engined enemy planes attempted to attack Kaimana on New Guinea Island but were all repulsed by the furious anti-aircraft gun-fire of our Ground Units stationed there. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Raider Set on Fire

Special to The Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 15.—A total of nine enemy B-25's came attacking our positions on Taroa Island on the afternoon of January 12. Imperial Naval Fighter Plane Units immediately challenged them and after a serious aerial combat set ablaze one of the enemy raiders and repulsed all the others. No damage was sustained by our Air Units.

Enemy Plane Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 15.—Imperial Naval Garrison Forces shot down one enemy plane on the morning of January 13 when a formation of 30 enemy deck bomber planes and 10 P-39's came attacking our positions on Mille Island, in the Marshall group. All the enemy raiders were repulsed after a severe fighting. No damage was caused on our side.

NIPPON ACES HIT CHIANG AIR BASE

6 Enemy Interceptors Downed as Suichuan Airfield Is Blasted

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—One enemy B-25 and two P-40's were knocked out of the air when a formation of three B-25's and six P-40's attempted to raid a point two kilometers above Kiukiang on January 10, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced, today, in its weekly review of war activities.

It was added that the Japanese Army Air Units, in swift retaliation, carried out a hard-hitting attack on the enemy airfield at Suichuan in Kiangsi Province, the next day. In the latter attack, the Army Air Units confirmedly shot down two more enemy planes and also accounted for four others, which have not been confirmed, when the enemy air force attempted to intercept the raid.

Two of the Japanese planes deliberately crashed themselves against their objectives during the fierce onslaught.

It was further disclosed that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces throughout China are vigorously and unrelentingly carrying on mopping-up operations as well as smashing all enemy guerrilla activities.

Macassar Raiders Foiled

Domei

MACASSAR, January 14.—In an attempt to disturb the Japanese rear, an enemy air unit composed of more than ten Consolidated B-24's raided the Macassar area between 9:30 p.m. of January 12 to 3 a.m.

(Continued on P. 2, Col. 3)

Frazer Visiting Australia

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Prime Minister Peter Frazer of New Zealand arrived at Canberra today to consult with the Australian Government and military authorities, according to a dispatch from the Australian capital.

Frazer is accompanied by Defense Minister M. F. Jones, and Labor and Mine Minister P. C. Webb.

FAMINE IN BENGAL SPREADS TO DACCA

Bumper Rice Crops Fail to Alleviate Hunger of Indians

Despite the bumper rice crop this season, the famine in Bengal Province threatens to spread to the rice producing districts in the hinterlands, says a Yomiuri-Hochi report from Rangoon yesterday. Thus, according to reliable reports reaching Rangoon on January 12, the Dacca district in Bengal Province is now suffering from a food shortage.

The Indian Government authorities announced at the year-end that the rice harvest of 28,000,000 tons for this year was the biggest in 50 years. Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery declared in November last year that as the Bengal rice crop of 8,000,000 tons exceeded the previous year's crop by 1,000,000 tons, the food problem in Bengal would see a natural solution. Indeed, India presents a truly contradictory phenomenon of newly harvested bumper crops and famine.

Such a situation has been engendered by the selfish unconcern of the British authorities for the welfare of the Indian masses. Apprehensive lest Bengal be turned into a hotbed of opposition against British rule and the center of the independence movement, the British authorities have attempted to effect some feeble counter-measures. In November a committee was appointed to cope with the food problem at the Central Assembly. Then Viceroy Archibald Wavell has made himself loudly heard in effecting some relief measures. In either case the whole matter boils down to mere temporary measures adopted to curry public favor. In short, no concrete plans have been adopted to remove the fundamental causes of the food shortage.

The Bengal rice crop of 8,000,000 tons, designated as a record output by Amery, is short by 3,000,000 tons when viewed in the light that 11,000,000 tons are necessary to feed Bengal's population. Unless the authorities of the Indian Government manifest honest sincerity in their relief measures for Bengal, the populace of the province will be plunged still further into the abyss of complete starvation.

However, no means seem to be open to break the deadly grip of the famine, as all of India's transportation facilities are being monopolized for the transportation of military materials. Food must be requisitioned and transported to British forces in Western Asia and North Africa. Furthermore, the administrative setup of India as a colonial possession is impeding the rationing system.

Thus, the Indian masses have been sacrificed on the altar of Britain's self-centered ambitions and the famine in Bengal threatens to encompass the whole of India. The problem is no longer confined within the limits of the food question, but constitutes a vital and forceful element for the development of the independence movement.

Nambiar Made Minister By Free India Regime

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 14.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, announced today the appointment of the chairman of the Indian Independence Committee in Europe, Shiri Nambiar, as Minister Without Portfolio. He succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Lognandan, who was named chairman of the Preparatory Committee to take over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The announcement said that the newly appointed Minister will remain in Europe while serving in his new official capacity.

It is recalled that while the Netaji was in exile in Germany, Minister Nambiar, as his right-hand man, exerted all his efforts toward uniting the Indians in their fight against British oppression. After the Netaji left Germany for East Asia, Mr. Nambiar assumed in his stead the leadership in the work of the Indian Independence Committee in the establishment of which he actively participated.

Greek Parties Must Unite

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The Foreign Vice-Commissar of the Soviet Union handed a memorandum to the representative at Moscow of the refugee Greek regime, today, demanding that all political parties in Greece immediately form a joint front, according to Moscow reports.

Roosevelt Reappoints Eccles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System, was re-appointed for another term by President Roosevelt today, reports a Washington dispatch.

U.S. Journals Blast Meager Information Being Handed Out on Actual War Results

Domei

GENEVA, January 14.—The actual losses suffered by America are being strictly withheld from the American public due to the belief that the truth could not bear hearing, writes the American Newsweek. It is also pointed out that the newsreels on the difficult and costly land fighting on Tarawa Island were so cut down that the real scenes of disaster did not appear at all. The publication adds that the report of the American War Secretariat on Germany's economic strength had likewise not been published. Instead, the paper complains, the American officials were feeding the American public on optimistic statements, for instance, that of General Arnold to the effect that Germany was tiring of the war due to the allied bombing raids, and thus the planned invasion from the west would be considerably facilitated.

The New York Times is voicing the same complaint, that not only news concerning military results were being suppressed but also such reports as might be harmful to the reputation of certain American officers. Even news that might have an unfavorable effect on the general feeling in America were being hushed up or greatly colored, and the Christmas evening message of President Roosevelt was nothing but empty phrases.

Knox Changes Tune

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—U.S. Navy Secretary Frank Knox described as "wishful thinking" any belief that the European conflict will end soon through the collapse of the German home front at a press conference in Cleveland today, according to a dispatch received here.

Regarding the war in the Pacific, Knox gave the American public no encouragement either when he said. "The war in the Pacific theater will take time and will be costly."

Questioned about the war in Europe, Knox said: "A quick ending of the war is unlikely. Those who wishfully predict an early end of the war are necessarily doing a disservice to the war effort. There is no ground for the hope that the German home front will collapse. It's a different kind of front from the last war."

Asked about the National Service law which was recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt in his recent message, Knox replied: "I am very hopeful that Congress will enact the national service law. If we have the right to order men into foxholes and be killed by the Japanese, surely we have the right to order men as we need them into an airplane factory or shipyard."

In a speech before the Boy Scout Council in Cleveland tonight, Knox advocated universal military training for American youth in order to correct "one of our more glaring weaknesses which the war has disclosed—our physical weakness and our physical unreadiness." He said that one year's compulsory military training for 17 and 18 year old boys would be "one of the best measures we can take to insure that our individual liberties will be preserved" and would build up an army capable of replacing "five or six million men who will be overseas when the war ends and who otherwise would have to remain overseas for some time because of the unsettled nature of the world."

F.D.R. Leading U.S. To Financial Ruin

(Continued From Page 1)

military and naval institutions. Of the officials relieved of their duties between June and October, 167,000 were of the War and Navy Departments and the remaining 38,000 were officials of the other Departments.

Victory Far Off

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Warning that victory for the United States was still very far off, President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress today stated as follows with regard to the United States' strategic plans and her munitions production:

"The present 1944-45 fiscal year will be a year of the greatest crisis in all history of the United States and of mankind at large. We are now entering upon a decisive stage at all war fronts in the world. The United States already has acquired a predominant position in munitions production, but munitions production alone will not enable us to win victory. We must fight—we must fight most furiously.

"That the United States' military expenditures have rapidly and enormously risen since 1940, reflects the vast effort of her army and navy. The present amount of production of munitions in the United States is almost equal to the entire amount of production of munitions in all the other countries of the world. However, it is difficult to calculate now the expenditures necessary for production of munitions in the future.

"This is because all efforts are being paid at present to have munitions production properly and quickly meet all possible changes in various strategical conditions. The special committee composed of the general staffs of the army, navy and air forces is charged with the task of effecting revision in the demand of munitions production. According to some committee, the conditions today have undergone a complete change. This is to say that in the United States at present, certain type of munitions have seen overproduction, while in some others shortage of production is being experienced. This is because various strategical conditions are rapidly changing."

Sweden to Extend Shipping

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The convoying of Swedish ships to oversea countries, which will be resumed as the result of the German-Swedish Trade Treaty signed recently, is expected to be extended to Spain and Iceland. The Swedish ships will bring oranges from Spain and herrings from Iceland.

European Inquiry Body Meets

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The Eurpean Inquiry Committee held its first session today under the chairmanship of United States Ambassador to Britain, John G. Winant, according to London reports.

Thailand Unshaken By Blind Air Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

their bombs, air defense corps immediately rush into action. Thus, the two air raids on January 10 and 12 found the citizens unperturbed, and damages were negligible.

The Thai Air Defense Corps is cooperating closely with the Japanese Air Forces by undertaking patrols and participating in the defense operations by intercepting enemy raiders.

When the enemy planes roared over Bangkok on the evening of January 12, they were immediately caught in the focus of the searchlight batteries and the Japanese and Thai fighter planes zoomed into the midst of the attackers and shot down two planes (one unconfirmed).

Meanwhile, the citizens of Bangkok watched the progress of the battle from sheltered positions and cheered when the enemy suffered losses.

As the Thais have seen the shooting down of enemy planes, their confidence has been strengthened immensely and they are now grimly resolved more than ever before to defend their country valiantly against enemy air raids.

'Doomed to Failure'

Domei

BANGKOK, January 14.—The indiscriminate bombing raids on cities of Thailand by the United States air force in China were bitterly attacked by Mae Sai, noted feminine radio commentator, in a broadcast yesterday night.

"The Anglo-American attempts to win the war by bombing cities such as Bangkok and Dombri are doomed to failure," she declared.

Continuing, Mae Sai pointed out that the people of Thailand are unshaken and are firmly backing the Government in its all-out effort to crush the enemy.

Commenting on the indiscriminate bombing raids on Bangkok and Dombri on the night of January 12, she declared that the attacks, are "acts far more beastly than the employment of poison gas in the first World War."

Citing an example of the morale of the Thai people, Mae Sai said that following one raid she went outside to inspect the results of the cowardly attack and was immediately greeted by the determined shout of "Let's fight and win!"

British Craft, Warspite, Now Useless for Battle

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The British battleship, Warspite, which had been undergoing repairs on damages sustained in the engine room and below the waterline, since November, 1943, at Gilbratar, made a very poor showing at the trial run on the night of January 12, according to reports from La Linea.

The dreadnaught is said to have lost all its functions as a battleship and will be relegated to transportation and patrol duties mainly in the Mediterranean. She will also ply in the Atlantic areas.

The original program was to have the ship receive emergency repairs at Gilbratar and then be sent to Philadelphia for basic over-hauling.

MORE DETAILS GIVEN ON EUROPE AIR CLASH

Reich Fighter Planes Intercepted Yankees Over Zuider Sea Area

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—Additional reports by members of the German fighter and destroyer formations which participated in the great aerial battle against the American bomber formations last Tuesday have now been made available. It seems that the attack against the enemy bombers started over the Zuider Sea and became intensified as the American formations advanced westward. The enemy fighter escort planes were engaged in a tense struggle with the German fighters while other German planes attacked the escorting enemy flank cruisers. These latter carry no bombs but are very heavily armed.

At the outset the German fighters attacked in close formation but later on broke up to fight individually. Some approached so close to the enemy that the faces of the enemy crew were clearly discernible. In spite of the frequent fire of 50 or more enemy machine guns at one time, the German fighters shot down one flying fortress after another.

Flying over the Zuider Sea at an altitude of between 5,000 and 8,000 meters, all the enemy formations were quickly engaged in combat by the Germans, six enemy planes being shot down during the first few minutes. The enemy, unable even to release their bombs, crashed to the ground with their deadly load.

Another German fighter squadron attacked an enemy formation of about 100 four-engined bombers and swiftly dispersed the enemy who, after a loss of 21 planes, jettisoned their bombs and then turned tail. The crew of one flying fortress which had received a direct hit in the fuel tank tried to bail out. However, the flaming parts of the plane fell on the parachutes and all the pilots were sent crashing to the ground.

Several other enemy planes received hits in the motor and thus lost speed, after which they were virtually riddled by bullets from the German fighters. Few of the enemy pilots were able to save themselves by bailing out since most of their planes went down in straight spirals, affording no opportunity for escape. Still other planes received hits in their bomb charges and exploded in midair to the great endangerment of other machines in the formation.

Borneo Indians Join Army

Domei

SHONAN, January 13.—The third batch of Indian recruits from Borneo arrived here en route to one of the Indian National Army's training camps located at an undisclosed area in Malai.

Looking cheerful and healthy, these recruits are representatives of many Indian races, prominent among them are Sikhs. The leader of the group is six-foot tall, Niranjan Singh Gill, who stated that the Indians living in Borneo are united with the common purpose of freeing their Motherland. It is revealed that besides volunteering for the Indian National Army, the Indians in Borneo are also contributing substantial sums for the country's cause.

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Exiled Poles Due To Clarify Stand

(Continued From Page 1)

slovak government will mediate, it is generally observed. Yet Czechoslovak circles are said to be disappointed with the attitude of the refugee Polish regime toward the Soviet Union.

At present, Britain realizes that the actual power of control in Poland will be gained by the Communistic Polish regime at Moscow, which is supported by the Soviets, if the present opportunity is lost, as the refugee Polish government is now facing a life or death crisis. Thus, British authorities seem to be seriously troubled with the problem of settling the present Polish-Soviet situation.

Stress Curzon Line

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—The Curzon line was described as a "sound foundation for the solution of the Polish-Soviet frontier dispute" by Alexander Kerensky, former Russian premier, in a letter to the New York Times, states a dispatch from New York.

The same view was advanced by Alexander Konowalov, Trade Minister in the first Russian Revolutionary Cabinet, who has also written a letter to the New York Times on the same subject.

Nippon Aces Hit Chiang Air Base

(Continued From Page 1)

of the following day. However, in the face of the furious resistance offered by the Imperial fighter planes, the enemy scattered in flight after dropping their missiles into the sea and on the mountains nearby.

Concerning the abortive raid attempt, the Japanese Forces issued the following statement at 6 p.m. on January 13.

"For about five hours and a half, through the night of January 12, more than ten four-motored enemy planes attacked the Macassar area. The raiders appeared singly, most of the time and were all driven away by our fighter planes. In their hurry to escape, the enemy dropped about 30 bombs as well as many incendiary missiles in the area to the north of Macassar as well as into the sea and the mountains south of the city. Our side suffered no damage."

Memorial Tower Decided

Domei

MACASSAR, January 14.—With plans already drawn up, the work of clearing a site for the construction of a war memorial tower here will be undertaken by Japanese residents and local inhabitants beginning from February 9.

The memorial tower will be constructed on the basis of a design which was awarded first prize by the Japan War Memorial Commendation Society.

It is estimated to cost 30,000 guilders.

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NEW CHINA DECREE AFFECTS CABARETS

Economy on Electricity Compels Shanghai to Curb Opening of Night Clubs

Licences for the opening of new night clubs and cabarets in the First District will not be issued, as the authorities concerned are aiming at economizing on electricity, The Shanghai Sunday Times reported. The above statement was confirmed by an official communique released by the First District Administration.

There is a large number of night clubs and cabarets in this city, it was pointed out, and in view of the fact that these require power to illuminate the large halls, the authorities concerned are carefully watching how the night clubs and cabarets, especially the latter organizations, will be able to cope with the cut in power supply.

Apart from bringing about economy in power consumption here, the authorities by stopping further licences for the opening of new dance halls are also contributing toward the realization of the thrift movement, started a few months ago by prominent local personalities, it was pointed out.

Further, by preventing further issue of dance hall licences, and the fact that the night clubs and cabarets now operating are obliged to conform with the new power regulations, the authorities will be enabled to enforce a stricter and more effective hold over the cabarets and maintain the midnight deadline authorized for dance halls, it was stated.

Since the inauguration of the thrift movement, it was noted that the patronage of local dance halls, especially those which are listed as first class, has dropped considerably, as more and more persons are beginning to practice thrift.

The thrift movement it is recalled, was aimed, apart from other things, at restricting the attendance at night clubs and cabarets in an effort to instil the realization that under wartime conditions economy should be practiced by every person and household in an effort to contribute to the Government's wartime economic policy, thereby giving added strength to the Government.

Apart from the so-called first-class cabarets, many second-rate dance halls are said to be thriving, as these cater to persons who do not intend to spend much money at amusements, and therefore there are numerous persons who are willing to finance new ventures in the dance hall field.

A large number of the smaller halls mushroomed into existence during 1942, and as the demand for power is widespread in these establishments in view of the fact that a large number of high voltage bulbs are utilized in the decorations, apart from the actual lighting, it was found necessary to curtail the use of electricity by these establishments, with the result that the new regulation regarding the curtailment of the issue of dance hall licences has been released.

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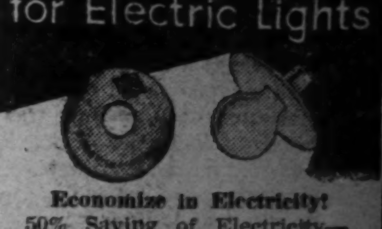
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